New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1376. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

GENERAL ORDERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Report from Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK COMPANY.

Nursery for Poor Children.

POWERS OF NEW-YORK SUPERVISORS.

A CONVENTION.

[illegible]—How it was Done.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

It was "General Orders" day again in the Assembly, this morning, and more than usually stupid. The only bill of interest discussed was that providing, by an appropriation of [illegible], for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of DAVID WILLIAMS. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.

The following is the statement of the New-York Dry Dock Company, Feb. 1, 1856:

Banking Capital	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from Bank of Company	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Contingent Expenses	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Capital Stock	[illegible]
Rent Account	[illegible]
Profit and Loss	196,674 10
Total	[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMPANY.

Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Specie Funds, bank notes and checks	51,472 70
Stocks	[illegible]
Contingent Expenses	[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]
Due from Individuals	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Banking Capital	[illegible]

[illegible]

failed, 35 were from intemperance and vices; from ill-health, 36; from loss of sleep, 8; domestic trouble, 9; business perplexities, 11; popular errors, 2; vicious indulgences, 9; excessive labor and anxiety, 18; hereditary predisposition, 11; predisposition from previous attacks, 18.

The other causes are quite numerous.

A separate table shows hereditary predisposition in 36, or [illegible] per cent. of admissions.

The following table shows the duration of insanity previous to admission and under treatment of the 128 discharged recovered.

[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary of Legation at London—The Reference of the President's Kansas Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A son of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of Legation at London.

HAVEN and SCOTT HARRISON both voted with the Administration men to-day in the struggle over the reference of the President's Special Kansas Message, and defeated the Anti-Nebraska men. S.

The New Kansas Outrage by the President—What is to be the Result?—Central American Affairs—Ocean Postage, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

THE KANSAS PROCLAMATION.

The President's Kansas Proclamation is the the topic of the day. It is another of the successive steps of outrage and fraud by which FRANKLIN PIERCE seeks to make Kansas a Slave State, to put the Free State men in a false position before the World, and to make himself President of the United States for another term. Many who read the Proclamation once only, without giving time to its careful study, will pass it by as a meaningless bit of froth, or as something the meaning of which does not strike him, and as not worth hunting after.

CIVIL WAR AGAINST POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

It is far too serious a matter to be thus lightly passed over. It is, in short, a proclamation of Civil War, for the purpose of putting down that "Popular sovereignty," for the more effective enthronement of which the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity was professedly perpetrated. It condemns, it is true, the conduct of the border ruffians in interfering with affairs in Kansas Territory, and says they must not do so any more,—but at the same time it threatens direst vengeance upon the Free-State men, if they shall dare undertake to rid themselves of the laws and institutions which the border ruffians have forced upon Kansas by the very frauds which the President condemns.

TIME TO SHUT DOWN THE GATES.

ATCHISON and his crew have reported to the President that it is all right now, that force and fraud have saddled Kansas with the "border ruffians'" policy, unembarrassed by any federal interference; and that it is time now to shut down the gates, and proclaim the laws and penalties against sedition, to deter the Free-State men from casting the offensive burden from their backs. The mock Legislature was elected and has passed its abominable laws, and the people must submit or be hung for treason. So, too, any attempt to carry out the Free-State Government recently decided upon by "popular sovereignty" in Kansas is to be deemed and punished as treason. In short, nothing is right, just or legal, but all is treason, to be visited with condign punishment at the hands of the Executive, except just precisely what ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW inaugurated and carried through, as the President himself tacitly admits, by illegal, fraudulent means, in defiance of what is claimed to be the spirit of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Am I not right then in saying that the President's Proclamation is one of civil war? Am I not justified in expressing the opinion that FRANKLIN PIERCE seeks to bathe his hands in the blood of his countrymen in abject servility to the Power whose meanest Slaves are not of the African hue?

A PROPHECY FULFILLING.

Instead of reviewing events of the past two months in this connection, permit me to extract the following paragraphs from a letter the 4th December, 1855, which clearly foreshadowed much of what has happened, and gives the key to what is to come.

First—The Secretary of War is the unscrupulous forwarder of the Kansas Pro-Slavery cause.

Second—He pushed the matter of a new regiment through Congress, and got up a pseudo Indian War in the far West.

Third—He gives the command to General HARNEY, the most harsh, unrelenting and determined foe of the free principle and action.

Fourth—He sends the whole command, well selected and thoroughly organized, out to this Indian war, and when partly finished, sends them to Winter quarters, far enough away to avoid suspicion, but just far enough to be ready at call, whence they may pounce down upon our people with destructive effect.

Now for another branch of the movement. PIERCE, as is well known by his turning out the Army and Navy to catch a nigger in Boston, wants only the color of law to use the power of his office for Slavery. The plan is to drop the general case and catch up some miserable pretext as regards the letter of the law. *First*—Get a bogus Legislature, no matter how, in the present case by sending in armed ruffians from another Government. *Second*—Pass laws impossible to be obeyed. *Third*—Incite resistance to these laws. *Fourth*—Call the resistants rebels, and the others the advocates of law and order. *Fifth*—Support "law and order" under his oath by calling down HARNEY's force on the "rebels," and ordering him to "rule the black Republicans; aye, to rule them," as WISE says—that is, to slaughter them. The whole is to be done simultaneously with the organization of Congress.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

That is the progr mme—and the President is following it up. He seems to forget that the day of reckoning must soon come,—or else he is sadly mistaken in his estimate of the intelligence and spirit of the American people. The South may well exclaim, with reference to FRANKLIN PIERCE—"Save me from my friends!"—for he is doing all in his power to provoke a collision, the end of which will certainly be the death of that institution in regard to which we of the North ask "only to be let alone." In a few days the Kansas fight will be commenced upon the floor of Congress and there the President will be answered, and all his trumped up accusations against the Free State men of Kansas will be hurled back upon him with the force of the long restrained whirlwind. Let the struggle come,—and God defend the right!

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON's speech on the Central American question to-day, is considered one of the best of the session. When he commenced, many of the Administration Senators vacated their seats, with the evident and chivalrous purpose of their signifying their dislike of the speaker, who holds his commission by the same tenure with themselves, and from a State far the superior of any represented by the chivalry in point of population, commerce, intelligence, enterprise, or substantial wealth and prosperity. But they crowded back, one by one, attracted by the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, and gave him quite a full Senatorial audience ere he had done. As you already know, he took bold and decided ground against England's diplomacy, and in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and crowding John Bull out of Central America.

THEY DON'T WANT IT AFTER ALL.

The Administration folk are getting frightened at the war fever they have excited upon our side of the [illegible]

in this instance they are a little the [illegible] for the fray. This is more than they had aimed for.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOW QUITE SHAKY.

and already the "institution" begins to turn pale. The Charleston Mercury is in a terrible twitter lest we shall get into a war, by which, it says, Southern interests are to suffer immeasurably more than any other. And Messrs. MASON and BUTLER of Virginia and South Carolina, to-day followed Mr. WILSON with homoeopathic speeches, designed to allay the war fever, and cool these Black Republicans down. I rather guess, however, that the Administration will be compelled to go through the ball it opened [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York City, who was painting many superior portraits of public men. Mr. W. has recently painted a picture of Hon. RICHARD RUSH, which is universally admired as a fine painting as well as most remarkable likeness. The portrait was ordered for the Smithsonian Institution, of which Mr. RUSH is a Regent. The Gallery of the Smithsonian is also to be honored with the picture of Chief-Justice TANEY, from the easel of the same artist. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey was laid before the Senate.

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. WILSON's resolution calling on the President for all information in his possession respecting the disturbances in Kansas affecting the freedom of elections.

Mr. WELLER said, as the President had sent a special message to Congress on that subject, he saw no necessity for the resolution. He took it for granted that the Senate has already all the facts in possession of the Executive.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that there were points of inquiry in the resolution, relating to which they have no information. It was proper that Congress should have authentic information instead of being obliged to depend on mere newspaper rumors, especially as regards this subject, on which the public mind was so much agitated.

Mr. GEYER denounced the Emigrant Aid Societies, which sent men to Kansas to control the elections there. All the outrages originated in these extraordinary, unprecedented organizations. He was willing to have inquiry into the matter if the action of these Societies is to be included in the investigation.

Mr. TOUCEY hoped the Senate would adopt the resolutions in proper form—calling on the Executive for full information relative to Kansas affairs. He approved, in the fullest manner, the President's proclamation, and the course therein suggested.

Further discussion was postponed.

The debate relative to the proceedings of the Naval Board was resumed.

Mr. BUTLER considered the Board as the most odious tribunal ever instituted in this or any other country.

The debate involved in effect the repeal of the law under which the Board acted.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. JOHN LETCHER was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means in place of Mr. JONES of Tenn., excused from service thereon.

On motion of Mr. COBB of Ga., the President's annual Message and the accompanying documents, were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE presented a memorial from A. H. REEDER, contesting the seat of J. S. WHITFIELD as delegate from Kansas.

Mr. FLORENCE said he had arrived at no conclusion relative to its declarations, but should make up his mind from the evidence which may be presented.

The memorial was read.

It states that the pretended election of Mr. WHITFIELD, in October last, is absolutely void, being without valid law or well qualified voters to support it, and that he was elected by non-residents and other illegal votes.

The memorial, together with others, contesting the seats of Messrs. ALLEN, of Illinois; GALLEGOS, of New-Mexico, and EUSTIS, of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The President's Special Message in regard to Kansas was taken up.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GIDDINGS appealed to the friends of humanity to send it to the Committee on Territories, as it was necessary to legislate at the earliest possible moment, in order to arrest the dangers threatening the people of the Territory, and prevent their being butchered by the Federal troops.

Mr. DUNN thought the Indian Committee the proper reference. He protested against the bayonet being presented against his brethren in Kansas.

Messrs. ORR and others contended as to the various recommendations contained in the message that the House could determine after discussion the proper reference of them.

Mr. HOUSTON's motion prevailed by three majority.

Adjourned to Monday.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

No. 61.—Argument continued by Mr. Blair for plaintiff.

No. 62.—Richard C. Stockton, appellant, vs. James C. Ford. Submitted on record, and printed arguments by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Stockton for appellant, and by Mr. Duncan for the appellee.

No. [illegible].—Wm. [illegible], et al., plaintiffs, vs. Charles H. [illegible]. Argument commenced by Mr. [illegible] for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. [illegible] for defence.

Railroad Depot Burned at Buffalo—Weather.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The passenger depôt of the Central Railroad, on Exchange-street, in this city, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. About half of the main building was burned, including the ticket office and baggage rooms. A large quantity of baggage was in the building, most of which was saved. The loss is unknown—supposed to be not heavy.

The thermometer here this morning indicates 10° below zero. The mails are very irregular, and will continue so to be till the weather moderates.

Aid to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Our City Council passed an ordinance last night, by a vote of 19 to 16, to aid the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, chiefly by commuting the interest on the $600,000 loan, and the rent of their wharf until 1861, on condition that the road shall be finished in November, 1857.

Sentence of the Robbers of General Halsey at Saratoga Springs.

BALLSTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

KINGSBURY and HENDERSON have just been sentenced to nine years and six months' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, for robbing Gen. HALSEY at Saratoga Springs, last Summer.

Later From Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship Isabel, with Havana dates to the 10th inst., arrived here to-day. There is no political news of interest. The whole stock of sugar in Havana and Matanzas was not over twenty-five thousand boxes and two thousand hogsheads. Rates were advancing.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A warehouse owned by Messrs. DICKERSON & Co., and occupied by W. B. ALVORD, was burned last evening. The building was valued at $8,000. Insured for $4,000. A large quantity of grain and other articles were consumed.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The ship *Canton*, from New-York, for Rotterdam, 48 days out, was spoken off Charleston bar, with three feet of water in her hold and mainmast had gone. She would not cross the bar; and, notwithstanding her condition, would try to reach Rotterdam.

Navigation of the James River.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Richmond dispatches of yesterday state that the ice was gradually giving way, but, that unless a warm rain falls very soon, navigation will not probably be resumed within ten days.

Non-Arrival of the Canada—No Tidings of [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Over a Million on Freight from California.

Our California and Oregon Correspondence.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRENADA.

Serious Riot in Aspinwall.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

VERY LATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. A. C. [illegible], arrived last evening from Aspinwall.

We are indebted to the various Express Companies for late papers and intelligence.

We are indebted to [illegible], Purser of the *St. Louis*, for the following synopsis of her trip since leaving New-York:

Jan. 20, 1 P. M., left New-York for Aspinwall.

[illegible] ship *Golden Age*, bound North.

[illegible] of San Francisco, died of [illegible].

Jan. [illegible], arrived at Aspinwall, [illegible] days [illegible] hours from New-York; passengers and mails went forward [illegible], from Panama, inside of [illegible] days from New-York.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stephens*, arrived at Panama, 1 P. M., [illegible], with mails, specie and passengers, from San Francisco, Jan. [illegible]. She brought down [illegible] for New-York, and [illegible] for England.

[illegible]

Jan. [illegible]. Whale-ship *Leonora*, of San Francisco, [illegible] weeks out, [illegible].

Feb. [illegible]. Whale-ship [illegible], of New-Bedford, 16 [illegible] barrels oil, all well.

The United States ship *John Adams*, from Feejee Islands, via Valparaiso, arrived at Panama [illegible] inst.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *Panama*, from San Francisco, via ports in Mexico, arrived at Panama, [illegible] inst.

The Panama Railroad was in fine condition, and trains running daily, conveying passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in 4 hours.

The health of the Isthmus was never better.

The *St. Louis* left Aspinwall [illegible], having embarked passengers, specie, &c., in the short space of [illegible] hours from the time of their arrival at Panama.

Feb. [illegible], latitude [illegible], longitude [illegible], passed [illegible] bound north.

Amount of specie [illegible].

The following is the Treasure List of the *St. Louis*:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Eugene Kelly & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of America	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McLean & [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thos. J. Maxwell	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco After Five Years' Absence—An Exhausted Treasury—Business—The Mines—The Senatorial Question—The Trial of Cora—Arrival of Troops for Oregon—Reinforcements for Walker.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 21, 1856.

Having landed here less than a week since, from the steamer *Golden Age*, after an absence from California of nearly five years, what I write to-day must necessarily be of a general rather than of a particular nature.

San Francisco looks very much to me like a fine woman, decked in silks, laces and feathers, with ragged shoes and stockings on. Many of the edifices in the principal streets would do credit to Broadway or the Parisian Boulevards—so expensively and tastefully are they constructed and decorated—while the holey, patched plank and miry thoroughfares would be a disgrace to an [illegible] Western Indian village. Even in Montgomery-street—the fashionable promenade, the Broadway of the city—horses drop into ditches, and are dragged out with broken or dislocated legs; and foot-passengers by night have to feel their way across from one sidewalk to another in the same manner as you may have seen a blind beggar work his way along a rough road with a staff. The least bit of sunshine brings [illegible] of velvet-robed ladies out from their cozy nests in Stockton and Minna streets, to bask in its golden rays, and to be gazed at by [illegible] and moustached [illegible], but the triumphant smile that overspreads the pretty faces of the San Francisco belles is often changed into an angry glow of vexation in view of the ugly patches of mud that overspread their flounced robes and costly cashmere shawls.

Five years ago the waters of the bay flowed along the edge of Montgomery-street, now the heart of the City. We now have a half dozen parallel streets below it, closely built up with fine brick stores and warehouses, while the traverse streets extend half a mile into the sea. Perhaps one-half of this distance has been filled in, solid, from the sand hills, but the remaining quarter of a mile is built on piles—streets and all—and the streets are simply bridges of three-inch plank, spiked to wooden stringers. Over these bridges, running the whole width of the water-front of the City, two-thirds of all the business is transacted. You must pass over them, either way, to get to the Custom House and Post-Office—to the banking establishments, to the ocean and river steamboat landings—and even to the hotels and theatres. Now, would you believe that scarcely one of these hundred streets or bridges can be passed over with safety, either by man or beast, by day or by night? The planking has become as thin as shingles in many places, while in some others, there are holes ten feet square, where a horse and cart may drop down into twenty feet of water. The more dangerous places for foot-passengers are, where two or three feet of the road has fallen in—which occurs in every rod or two of space. Many a man in a dark or foggy night, has entered the gates of eternity through these Corporation [illegible], and hundreds more are likely to do so before a remedy is applied in the shape of an honest City Government. I believe that San Francisco has scarcely a dollar in her treasury, nor the power to get any into it. [illegible] had the City Government [illegible], when it had the authority to raise money on [illegible] by borrowing or by sale of its rich patrimony, that the last Legislature so greatly restricted its powers, that it is unable now to do either—while tax-payers refuse to pay their dues, in the first place because they are illegally levied in point of form, and may have to be paid over again—and, in the next place, because if paid they would not be [illegible] in mending the streets, or be appropriated to legitimate purposes—but be swallowed up by [illegible] judgments against the City, or sunk in the [illegible] pockets of corrupt officials. This is a [illegible] state of things, say you, and you ask, where is the remedy? The remedy lies in the [illegible] business men of the country looking a little to their [illegible], instead of letting the present [illegible] in their going to the polls and electing from among themselves persons [illegible] a Legislature and a City Council. But [illegible]. No [illegible] at least they will not do [illegible] State and City credit became bye-[illegible] of over [illegible] brokers and [illegible] California individual credit, as a natural consequence, so low, that its effects upon themselves [illegible] as a golden eagle is to [illegible] the sense of [illegible].

[illegible] it is for you. In the meantime I will say that business in every branch appears to be overdone. There are too many brokers, and too many lawyers—too many wet and dry goods [illegible]—too many hotels, bar-rooms and [illegible], too many theatres and [illegible], too many bakers, butchers and boarding-house keepers. The population of the cities increases faster than those of the country—and my humble opinion is, that unless we can stop some of the matter somewhat, in another year or two the people of the cities will have to go swapping jackets for a living.

Business among the miners for the past few weeks has been nearly at a stand-still. The rains set in in good season, and in the dry-diggings, where immense piles of dirt had been gathered for washing, a rich harvest was looked for. But no sooner were the sluices supplied with water than a frost, such as has never before been known in California, closed everything up solid, and the miners have ever since been waiting for more rains and a thaw. At the last accounts the weather was moderating, and in about a month from this, the gold will begin to flow into the city in greater plenty than has been known before for years. Up through Sonora, I am told by an intelligent gentleman just returned from that region, there are hundreds of piles of earth heaped up, valued at from $30,000 to $80,000 each. So your bankers and money traders may look for big Spring shipments.

In politics, things, as everywhere in the United States, are in a stew. The Know-Nothings, as was expected, having complete control of the Legislature, have got into a quarrel over the Senatorial question, and cannot elect. It is more than doubtful if they elect this session. FOOTE, of Mississippi, and HENRY A. CRABB, (the latter a Southern fire-eater,) were the strongest at the assembling of the Legislature. But CRABB, last week, withdrew, "for the benefit of the party," and gave place to W. J. FERGUSON, one of his own kidney; and so the strife now is apparently between FOOTE and FERGUSON on the one hand, and the Democrats on the other—the latter, of course, striving to prevent an election until next session, when they hope to be, and undoubtedly will be, in power. FERGUSON is a young man, without any antecedents, at present a member of the State Senate from Sacramento, of no very marked abilities, and socially "a good fellow," of the NED MARSHALL order. NED, by the way, is looked upon as out of the fight. To-morrow an effort will be made to elect by a joint convention—but I very much mistake my man, if Senator GWIN, who is watching the contest, does not manage to keep the Know-Nothings by the ears until he can have another chance to mix in the race. If the election can be kept over till next Winter, there will then have to be elected a man to fill Mr. WELLER's place—and so the two sections of the Democratic Party, having two loaves to distribute instead of one, may manage to get along smoothly.

The exciting topic of the last week has been the trial of CORA, the Italian gambler, charged with the murder of General RICHARDSON, U. S. Marshal. After a protracted hearing and sifting of the evidence, the Jury were unable to agree upon the verdict, and were discharged. The Jury was composed of able men, and was considered as honest a one as was ever impanneled in California. It is not believed that any one of them were influenced by fear or favor in failing to come to a decision; but there were insuperable difficulties in the way of either a conviction for murder or manslaughter. About half of the Jury only could be brought to believe that the murder was a premeditated one, without any provocation from the other side; while the other half, who believed it was, would not convict of the lesser crime, because of the laxness of the law, which punishes it with a maximum of only three years in the State Prison. CORA's wife or mistress, BELLE CORA, is the landlady of a fashionable brothel in this city—so that what with her friends and his, a plenty of evidence for the defence was manufactured—though I believe the Jury knew enough of the parties to sift the wheat from the chaff. Among the curious things that leaked out on the trial was the fact that one of the witnesses for the defence, a roper-in, gambler and loafer, took up the trade of newspaper carrier a short time before the trial in order to increase his chance of being considered respectable testimony—and that he even took a great deal of trouble to throw himself in the way of the Judge and members of the Jury, with "Buy a *Bulletin*, Sir? *Town Talk*, Sir?"—in order to impress his occupation more forcibly upon their minds. It was also shown that a respectable lady for the prosecution was inveigled into BELLE CORA's house, under pretence of its being a respectable one, and then the folding-doors opened upon her, and she exposed to the gaze of all the rowdies in it—and afterwards threatened with public exposure for visiting a brothel, if she dared to give her evidence against CORA.

The 9th Rifle Regiment, under command of Col. WRIGHT, arrived out, one portion on the *Oregon*, on the 11th, and the other on the *Golden Age*, on the 15th, and sailed for Fort Vancouver on the *Oregon* and *Republic* on the 18th and 19th—all well—and having lost only three men by desertion. The accounts from the scene of the Indian disturbances are now known to have been exaggerated—and no very serious struggle is apprehended. Gen. WOOL has just returned from Oregon, and confidently expresses the foregoing opinion.

Men continue to go down to WALKER, in crowds, and, not as in New-York, unmolested. I am a little astonished to find the most respectable public opinion here totally against WALKER and his expedition—although not a little joy is expressed at the fact that it has somewhat thinned off the useless bar-room population of the place.

F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

Four Days Battle at Walla-Walla—Colonel Kelley and Major Chinn Victorious—23 Volunteers and 150 Indians Killed and Wounded—Governor Stevens Safe—The Second Battle to be Fought at Snake River—General Wool and the United States Troops in Winter Quarters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, O. T., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1855.

A few moments prior to the sailing of the last mail steamer, *Columbia*, an express messenger from Walla-Walla arrived at head-quarters (in this city) of Assistant-Quartermaster-General ZIEBER, and by his kindness I was enabled to forward to you a brief notice of two days engagement, Dec. 8 and 9, between a detachment of 250 volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY and Major CHINN, and 800 warriors, under the Chief PU-PU-MOX-MOX (or Yellow Serpent) and STOCK WHITLEY. I also inclosed an official note from Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY, calling for ammunition and immediate reinforcements from Fort Henrietta and Fort Dallas, accompanied with a list of the killed and wounded.

This news cast a gloom over the Willamette Valley, and many expressed doubts and fears as to what would be the fate of the command, short of provisions, ammunition, and surrounded by such odds of well-armed and brave warriors; but the arrival of a second express, with six days later news from the seat of war, has dispelled all fears. The booming of cannons and rejoicings through our streets proclaim the joyous news of a complete victory to our territorial arms. After four days of hard fighting the Indians retreated from the field, across Snake River, with a loss of 150 in killed and wounded. The Chief, PU-PU-MOX-MOX, was killed, and STOCK WHITLEY mortally wounded. They left, in their rapid flight, over 1,000 head of Indian stock. Our little brave army, though crowned with success, has to deplore the loss in killed and wounded of 23 men, among whom are some of our first citizens, who volunteered to aid in driving from our borders these savage murderers, and forcing them to make an everlasting treaty of peace. Never was an enemy more determined to hold their ground; they fought in open field and the volunteers under cover and behind stockades. The Indians would frequently charge the covered and fortified positions taken by the volunteers, and were as often driven back by a hand-to-hand fight. Maj. MARK A. CHINN, who first held the command of the left column, and built Fort Henrietta on the Umatilla, is reported to have displayed a bravery that borders on heroism. He ([illegible] in command) called for volunteers to aid in routing a large body of Indians, who were well posted on a high point of rocks, carrying destruction into the camp. The undertaking was too great. And only a handful of men could be found to follow. Not discouraged, he mounted the stockade and was followed by the heroic band. The Colonel and staff [illegible] they stood amazed, watching the charge; a [illegible] of bullets met him, but [illegible] and up he went, and the warriors, as if [illegible] by such bravery, fled, leaving [illegible] and three [illegible] of their tribe as evidence of the terrible conflict. Lieut. Col. KELLEY, Capt. WILSON, and in fact the whole command are spoken of with great favor. Had Col. KELLEY acted on the offensive, many more must have lost their lives. But with good judgment he waited to receive charges made by the Indians, while his men were under cover.

On the 14th December a messenger arrived at Col. KELLEY's camp from Gov. STEVENS. He was advancing west from Snake River with fifty-two whites and one hundred Indians, under the Nez Perces Chief, LOOKING GLASS, all well armed and mounted. Gov. STEVENS has collected all the miners and settlers up the Columbia, thereby forming sufficient force, in connection with his Nez Perces' guard, to pass through the hostile country. *He is undoubtedly at the Dalles by this time*, and from what I can gather he is disposed *to give the war his hearty cooperation. By his tact he has managed to insure a friendly feeling between the Nez Perces and whites. And a larger war band will be employed to act with Lieut. Col.* KELLEY.

It seems to be the opinion that a still greater battle will be fought in a few weeks at the crossing of Snake River, where the Indians are supposed to have taken a position well fortified by nature, and reinforced by Yakimas, under the famous Chief CAMIAKIN.

Gen. WOOL, staff, officers, and soldiers, are snugly housed in *comfortable* Winter quarters preparing for a *Summer campaign*.

Gen. WOOL and Maj. RAINS have all the Fall declared a Winter campaign impracticable, and, as if to show these high officials how little they knew of Indian warfare, our regiment of poor clad, and poorer provisioned volunteers, have pushed on over mountains of snow, and without even tents to shield them from the storms. Undaunted by such exposure, this brave little army marches on, laying waste and destroying every sign of Indian habitation, and finally, after penetrating the country 300 miles, they meet the enemy and become masters of the country! Not satisfied with victory, on they go, destroying thousands of Indian stock, and thirsting for another battle day. Where now are the opinions of these high officials? The Winter is the only time to strike a blow that will be fatal. In the Summer, the Indians can fly into the mountains, but in the Winter they must live in the valleys. Gen. WOOL has made this mistake.

The Capital of the Territory has been relocated at Salem. You see our public buildings are a sort of a moving caravan drawn by our legislators, first South and then North. We have no news from Rogue River or Washington Territory, everything is frozen up.

TREBOR.

Cold Weather—New-Year's in Oregon—Return of Col. Kelley—Public Ovation to the Hero of Walla-Walla—Gen. Wool at a Discount—Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

We have to note uncommonly cold weather since Dec. 20. The navigation of Columbia and Willamette is closed. No communication South or North. The steamer *Columbia*, not being able to ascend the river, discharged mails and freight at Astoria, and returned to San Francisco. We have witnessed the like but once in five years. But even in our icy prison, New-Year's Day brought joy and mirth to our social circles. Places of business were closed, and the New-York custom of "calls" was observed. In the midst of all this hilarity, young and old sent up a prayer to High Heaven that the cold north wind might, ere the morrow's sun, run its race, and that the icy chain might be loosened.

All have fathers, brothers, sons or friends, east of the Cascade Mountains in the Volunteer Army, encamped on the plains, fighting to drive back from our territorial borders the savage bands that have united in a war of extermination against the white settlers. From last accounts, the Walla-Walla Division were short of ammunition, provision and clothing, awaiting the arrival of supplies before pushing on for a second battle. How dark and foreboding does it appear—the river closed, supplies and departments in *statu quo*. The regiments are called to undergo not only exposure, (being encamped without tents,) fatigue and constant watching, but even hunger. But we doubt not, this heroic band will endure it in patience, awaiting a brighter day, living even upon the animals they ride, before they will retreat one inch.

Yesterday, Lieutenant-Colonel KELLEY arrived, *en route* to take his seat in the Council. He walked from the Dalles over the mountain trail. By him we have dates to the 16th December. The Colonel left Gov. STEVENS at Walla-Walla, with his "Nez Perce" Guard. He gives the war his hearty cooperation, and being one of the causes of the outbreak, by too hastily urging the Indians to sign the treaties, he well may enter the war list, hoping to retrieve his lost fortunes by heroic and valorous deeds on the field. The command were resting after their hard fight, building boats to aid in crossing Snake River, on the east side of which the whole Indian force were supposed to be fortified. The men have lived on beef alone—no flour, tobacco or coffee. They are, however, reported as healthy, and determined to stand—not retreat.

An election for Colonel in place of NESMITH, resigned, resulted in the choice of Capt. CORNELIUS, of Washington County. As an Indian fighter, he has few equals and no superiors.

Col. KELLEY was honored by a public dinner, given by the citizens at the Metropolis Hotel last evening, as a testimony of the noble manner in which he conducted the battle of Walla Walla, crowning our army with complete victory. The occasion was one calculated to bestir patriotic emotions and make one feel as though he lived in the day of the Revolution. Ex-Gov. McDOUGAL, of California, Col. KELLEY, DAVID LOGAN, Esq., and T. J. DRYER entertained the assembly in a becoming manner. He was similarly received at Oregon City.

Since this battle Gen. WOOL (at least in the opinions of Oregonians) has dropped down a peg. His predictions have failed, his mountain howitzers, *which he refused to let the volunteers use*, still stand before the barracks (frozen up.) His four or five hundred pock-marked soldiers are drinking "old rye" by the side of their comfortable fires, while those who they are entitled to protect are engaged in a Winter campaign. But why should the old General care? If he has become unpopular in Oregon, he is already covered with old glory—yes, Mexican war glory.

The pure Democracy are pulling each other's noses and scratching each other's backs, fighting for the spoils. The State-House and miserable old Territorial Library were destroyed by fire Dec. 31, loss $30,000. A memorial to Congress is being prepared which has for its main (but veiled) object to stab the fair reputation of Gen. PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The ruling clique will forward the names of a *few more* disobedient office holders, who will be made to tremble before the power and influence of their "Lord and master"—HON. JOE LANE.

Your correspondent has been informed that some long-headed individual has, in the expectation that Congress will make an appropriation to carry on the war, sent on their names to be appointed Commissioners to audit the accounts. We give these "Anti-Know-Nothings" the credit of being in time, but they had better "hold their horses." Congress may not see fit to create three fat offices for three lazy demagogues, but may audit the accounts through the Territorial Executive, or send on some new hands who are honest.

The Whig or K. N. Party have not even a "Corporal's guard," taking both Houses together; so the unterrified have all their own way. But we suppose it makes very little difference to the Union, how political affairs stand in this Territory.

TREBOR.

NEW-GRANADA.

Revolutionary Movement in the State of Panama.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 1.

Considerable excitement has been caused in our midst during the past week, by a sort of revolutionary movement in the Department of Herrera, in this State of Panama. There having been considerable manifestation of dissatisfaction with the formation of this State made by some individuals in the vicinity, [illegible] that was supposed to be the cause of the difficulty. But we are constrained to believe that personal animosity between leading politicians is the real origin of the outbreak. [illegible] and the [illegible] were driven from their posts. This news having reached the seat of Government, prompt measures were made by the Executive Power to go to the suppression of the outbreak, and it was said that he was to leave Panama to-day. We sincerely hope that ambitious and unprincipled demagogues will be short-lived in this infant State, as has been the great obstacle to the progress and prosperity of the Republic from its earliest days. As we have before said, we think the difficulty has resulted from personal hostility of some of the "outs" to some of the "ins." We hope it may be promptly and effectually settled. To aid in the necessary action consequent upon the rebellion, the Prefect of this department was called to Panama, and Señor JOSE M. VILLAVERDE appointed to act in his stead. In this market, muskets and machetas have "riz;" no other changes are reported.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 5.

Our city was kept in quite a state of excitement all yesterday, on account of the demand for militia to proceed to Lavilla with the Governor, to assist in putting down the revolutionary movement there.

The Governor, and Colonel [illegible], we learn, started for the scene of action yesterday evening with about fifty armed men. Already a tolerably large force has been raised in Veraguas to assist the Government.

We fear that great trouble will yet be experienced in that district, unless prompt and decisive steps are taken against the movers.

Riot in Aspinwall.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Feb. 1.

On Sunday afternoon a riot of the worst class took place in our city, though, happily, it was checked without much damage. Comments upon the past or the future, in view of this affair, we need not now make. The present breach of the peace, the direct causes of it, are what we have now to deal with. The row originally sprang from a most trifling difficulty of one or two persons, which the by-standers might have settled—but no, they preferred to see a fight. One of the combatants suffered severe treatment, from several instead of one, it is said. Two Policemen came into the large crowd of Jamaicans, who were gathered about the fight, to arrest the disturbers of the public peace.

One of the guilty parties was a man named STEWART, who resisted the police to such extent that they were compelled to be rough with him. When they would have secured him, some of the crowd made a severe attack upon the police, throwing bottles and other missiles; the police endeavored to maintain their ground, and in doing so, cut some of their assailants pretty badly, and they in turn had their heads badly battered, and they were compelled to fly. The Alcalde was among those struck with bottles. He went home, armed himself, and appealed to the New-Granadian population, almost all of whom reside within a short distance of his residence, and some seventy of them responded to the call, armed. When thus excited, many of them were like madmen; they had been feasting, and the day was an exciting one to them.

After starting them without control, the Alcalde was detained for some time. Meanwhile the crowd rushed on, and when they reached the vicinity of the locality of the recent difficulty, in a neighborhood inhabited almost exclusively by the class against whom they were incensed, they were uncontrolable, except by the most vigilant and active exercise of moral suasion by a few of our most prominent residents, and were restrained by that, for they felt, as they said, it was now their turn to attack; but, as there was not a soul they looked for to be seen, they made an assault upon the houses in which most of them were hid. They were finally, however, induced to return to their homes, without doing any serious damage, and having slightly injured one or two apparently innocent men. Most of this crowd, undoubtedly, went with the Police in the conviction that their fighting would be absolutely necessary, and with a full outburst of long pent up prejudice, and in some cases rankling animosity, and the movement was a dangerous lesson for them.

Such injudicious abuses of authority as that which aroused them must one day react upon its authors. But the residents of the city generally will not wait for that reaction, after one or two more such proceedings on the part of the authorities. They will resist such a police, because it is useless, dangerous, and its appearance is exciting and insufferable. On the other hand, the parties who made the resistance to the small detachment of police first on duty, should be severely punished; we understand that four of them were quietly taken, the next morning, without any difficulty, by two private individuals. The principle of resisting the police should never be supported, in fact should be crushed, so long as we have no better organization among us; and, although we would be the first to question the authority of an incompetent or ill-meaning official of any kind, we desire to be the last to resist the police in the preservation of the public peace, or in countenancing such resistance. We may do incalculable mischief, while accomplishing but little present good. A very hostile feeling between two large classes of our people, was stimulated to a very lamentable extent in the affair of Sunday—and it becomes every man among us to take care how he wields the measure of influence that in him lies—to weigh well his words before he uses them. Let us coolly deliberate for the present how we can best avoid such evils as this of which we treat—and some others that have recently annoyed this community.

Steam to Australia.

From the Panama Star.

A gentleman is now in this city, on his way from Melbourne to the United States, for the purpose of establishing a direct steamship line between the former place and Panama.

From what we can learn, the Company is already formed in Melbourne, and already possesses some steamships.

Now that Yankee enterprise has taken this important matter up, we have little doubt that the Company will put it through at once, although the British have been thinking over it for years and done nothing yet.

Miscellaneous News.

From the Panama Star, Feb. 5.

Since the sailing of the last steamer for the United States we have not had a single shower, and the weather is now perfectly charming.

The Isthmus never was more healthy than at the present moment. Not only have we neither epidemic nor contagion, but the physicians have scarcely one patient among them.

Business is improving, although everything looks dull still. We look forward, however, to the opening of the Central American line of steamers to give a fresh impetus to trade here, which must have a very beneficial effect upon our commerce.

Rice and Corn are unusually scarce in our market, and scarcely procurable at any price.

Flour, preserved meats, beef and pork, &c., are furnished to the Panama market almost exclusively from Aspinwall, but prices vary so much that we dare not even venture upon quotations. We may state, however, that good brands of flour in small lots, fresh butter, lard, cheese, crackers, hams, sugar, &c., always find a market here, but care should be taken not to send out too large a supply.

Lumber is now worth $100@$120 per thousand, although in no great demand.

The railroad is now in superior order, and trains pass over generally two or three times daily.

Although there is considerable disturbance in the interior of the State, this part of the country is perfectly quiet.

A good deal of agitation appears to exist at Bogota respecting the coming Presidential election, and it is by no means improbable that we may hear soon of another revolutionary movement there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili—Railroads—Business in the Mines—Great Fire in Valparaiso—Treaty with the United States—News from Peru and Ecuador.

The Valparaiso *Mercury* of the 1st of January, in its summary of news, says:

The occasion naturally directs our attention to the aims and the results of the past year. The Republic seems reposing for a moment, at its close, earnest and confident to commence the new year, which is at hand, as prosperously and as peacefully as it has gone through the last.

During the fortnight the extra session of Congress has been closed. The laws passed have received the Executive sanction, and been promulgated.

The railroad proposed from Santiago to Talca, 250 miles, has been preliminarily commenced. Mr. CHEVALIER, the engineer appointed by the Directors to the survey, has already practiced the first survey as far as Rancagua, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, as well as by other engineers. His report is every way satisfactory, as respects the facilities for constructing the work. We hear that orders have been forwarded to Europe on account of the Company. The Cachapoal Bridge, which the road is to pass, is to be reconstructed. The aim is to celebrate the next anniversary of their independence, in September, 1856, with the opening of a portion of this road.

Agriculture has had a year of prosperity, both as to quality and quantity, and especially in the returns.

Commerce has also engaged a year of fair animation, combined with safety. Its regular course has been disturbed by no crisis. Discounts, instead of rising, as in Europe, have remained at usual rates, and, if anything, have grown more easy, rather than more difficult.

Mining interests are the only ones that we must give a poor account of, and that have not made a marked advance during the year. However, the whole yield has not been much less than of former years, although several mines are not yielding. Of late a company for exploration has been formed, and has gone into the mountains, under the direction of [illegible], to examine some deposits of ore discovered by him.

Our copper mines become daily more important, and next year will be wrought with redoubled activity.

The new Custom-House valuation of merchandise (imported) will take effect on the 1st January next.

Valparaiso has been visited by a distressing fire. It occurred on Christmas Day, about [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon. It was near the San Francisco Church, away from the sea. Water was therefore scarce, and the houses being frame buildings, covered [illegible] the flames made rapid progress. The engines of the city labored most assiduously. To the Hook and Ladder Company, the Captains of ships-of-war, English, French and American, sent men on shore promptly and generously, to aid in checking the flames. Ten or twelve houses were destroyed. And it is stated that the loss of life was [illegible] or six lives of foreign seamen, [illegible], who exposed themselves bravely to danger, in order to arrest the devouring element. Valparaiso recognizes an immense debt of obligation to these ships-of-war of friendly nations, that have rendered such valuable succor in moments of peril and misfortune.

Chilian Treaty with the United States.

We are happy to be able to state that a new treaty of amity, commerce and navigation has been formed by Mr. SYLVESTER OCHAGAVIA, appointed Minister to this Government ad hoc, and his Excellency DAVID STARKWEATHER, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States. This important document, the terms of which are as yet unknown, will be presented to the Congress of 1856, which meets in June. Till then it will probably remain out of the reach of the public.

Chilian Treaty with Great Britain.

On the 31st the ratified copy of the new treaty with Great Britain will go forward to England in the mail steamer.

Maritime Intelligence.

We take the following item from the Valparaiso *Mercury*:—Her Britannic Majesty's corvette *Alarm*, 26 guns, came in on the 16th instant, 180 days from England, having touched at Rio and Falkland Islands. She will relieve the *Dido*, soon to return to England, say by the end of January.

The American ship *Red Gauntlet* came in on the 17th to make repairs. She was 130 days from New-York, and will proceed to San Francisco.

The *St. Mary's* came in from Talcahuano on the 24th. At anchoring, she saluted the French and English Admirals, both of whom are here.

The Captain of the British bark *Bellasana* came in on the 24th, from Liverpool, and reports having sighted an English bark with only her mizenmast standing, having lost the other two. This was in lat. 56° 16' South, and long. 71° 50' West. No people could be seen on board, and a nearer approach to the vessel was impossible, because of the violence of the wind blowing.

SHIPS OF WAR IN THE BAY.—English, line-of-battle ship *Monarch*, Admiral BRUCE, 74 guns; sloop-of-war *Alarm*, Capt. [illegible], 26 guns.

French, frigate *Forte*, Admiral FOURICHON, 56 guns; frigate *Perseverance*, Capt. LE BRUNE, 60 guns; steamer *Lavoisier*, Capt. ARMAND, 6 guns.

American, sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Capt. BOUTWELL, 20 guns; and *St. Mary's*, Capt. BAILEY, 20 guns.

Peru.

The papers as usual contain little news.

Public feeling against CASTILLO appears to be gaining ground, and it is thought ECHENIQUE will be recalled.

From Ecuador we have nothing worth noticing.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

From the Panama Star and Herald, (Extra,) Feb. 5.

The British Mail steamer *Valdivia* reached this port this morning, the 5th instant, with dates from Valparaiso to the 16th and Callao to the 26th January.

At present we have but a few moments to make up a partial summary of our news.

Several fires had occurred in Valparaiso, causing loss of life and property. A Peruvian, accused of incendiarism, was hung on the 9th. A telegraphic line of 300 miles has been commenced.

Peru is very unsettled and full of dissatisfaction.

A revolution against CASTILLO may soon be looked for.

AUSTRALIA.

Discovery of Silver—A Narrow Escape of an American Ship—News from Sydney—Australian Markets.

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 20th of November.

We are indebted to Capt. E. H. WATERS, who arrived last evening in the *St. Louis* direct from Melbourne, for late papers and intelligence. Captain WATERS is bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Legation at Lima to Washington. He was formerly captain of the *Tower*, which vessel was sold at Melbourne.

The *Ballarat Times* has the following paragraph:

"Our readers will be surprised to learn that native silver has been found, in paying quantities, in the river Leo, Ballarat. There is no mistake or humbug about this, as the particulars have been communicated to us from a most reliable source; in short, a specimen of the silver weighing over 13 pwts. 5 gr. is now in the *Times* office, and may be seen by any one who doubts it. Further particulars will soon be given."

Narrow Escape of an American Ship—Thrilling Adventure.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus*:

"We were correct in our opinion that the dismasted ship reported by the *Grecian Queen* would turn out to be the American vessel *Flying Arrow*. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that the vessel has been discovered, and is now safely at anchor in our port; and it is more gratifying to be enabled to state that the terrible accidents that have befallen her have not resulted in the loss of human life, or in any personal injury. It is pretty well known by every one who is in the habit of reading our shipping intelligence, that the man-of-war *Fantome* was dispatched in search of the disabled ship on Tuesday last, and that the steamer *Marion* was also chartered for the same object a few days afterwards.

The *Fantome* did not reach the west end of New-Year's Island till Friday last, on which day she fell in with the steamer *Marion*, standing to the westward. A galley boat as well as a jolly boat were dispatched to the shore for the purpose of gaining information as to the dismasted ship, and when the brig had entered Franklin Roads the boats returned with the intelligence that the *Flying Arrow* was at anchor off the southwest end of the island, with the loss of fore and mainmasts, riding some five miles from shore. Communication was instantly made with the steamer, and Capt. GRENFELL, of the *Fantome*, sent a boat in charge of the second Lieutenant, Mr. BACON, and twelve seamen on board, for the purpose of reporting to those in charge of the steamer the position in which the *Flying Arrow* was lying, and also for the purpose of accompanying the *Marion* to render such assistance as was possible. The ship was picked up the same evening at 6 o'clock, taken in tow, and with a fair wind proceeded to Hudson's Bay, where she arrived on Saturday night soon after 8 o'clock.

With regard to the disasters that have befallen the *Flying Arrow*, it will be remembered that she left this port for Batavia on the 4th inst., under the command of Capt. TREADWELL. She did not fail to encounter, in all its fury, the fearful gale of wind that visited this coast on last Friday night week. The gale, so far as we can gather at present, first commenced at 12 o'clock on that evening from the southeast. It increased in force up to 3, at which time, owing to the lightness of the ship, the fore rigging was cut away, as also were the foretopmast and topgallant backstays. The foremast then went by the board, and immediately this was followed by the mainmast, falling with a terrible crash over the larboard quarter. The only sail on the ship previously to the cutting away the rigging appears to have been close reefed maintopsail, and reefed spanker.

On Saturday morning at daylight a jury mast was rigged forward, for the purpose of enabling the ship to wear, but the canvas was then immediately taken in again in consequence of the fury of the wind. On the same evening land was sighted, and on Monday morning King's Island was discovered, at a distance of only some eleven miles to leeward of the ship. The wind was still blowing with violence, the sea was running very high, and the vessel was drifted on to the shore. The kedge anchor was let go, with a hawser attached, as was also the starboard anchor, but they were all lost, when orders were given to let go the port anchor. This was done in forty-five fathoms of water, and the ship then dragged some five miles. Other means were taken to prevent the ship drifting on to the rocks, and these happily succeeded. On Tuesday, Capt. TREADWELL, with his wife, family, and a portion of the crew, abandoned the vessel and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.

Provisions were secured from the ship on the following day, and on the Friday, being just one week after the setting in of the gale, the *Marion* sighted the disabled ship, bore down to her, and took her in tow. Here she was boarded by Captain TREADWELL, who returned on shore to his family, in the anticipation that the *Fantome* would go to their deliverance, but Capt. GRENFELL, anticipating that all hands would be taken on board the steamer, bore round the south end, and sailed up the east side for Hudson's Bay. Captain TREADWELL, with his family, and nearly the whole of the crew, are, therefore, still on the island, but are sufficiently supplied with provisions and other necessaries till some vessel is dispatched to bring them to Melbourne. This is a mere outline of the narrow escape of the *Flying Arrow*, and of the movements of those in search of her to render assistance, but, as the subject involves one or two questions of some moment, we may have occasion to refer to it again in a future issue.

To the foregoing account, we find the following appended in the Panama *Star and Herald*:

I desire to add to the above communication, that Capt. TREADWELL, with his family and the remainder of his crew, arrived safe in Melbourne on the [illegible] of Nov., on the steamer *Marion*, which was sent to King's Island for that purpose.

Experienced parties estimate the sum required for the repairs of the *Flying Arrow* at from five to six thousand pounds sterling. No abandonment had been made by the Captain.

E. H. WATERS.

News from Sidney.

The Sidney correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus*, writing on the [illegible] of November, says: "The Steam Postal bill [illegible] passed through Committee, [illegible]. The sum of [illegible] has been [illegible] as the contribution of New South Wales towards a general line [illegible] Australia. But it is to be gathered from what [illegible] will only be paid towards a line of steamers via Torres Straits, and that these old lines [illegible] for one via Singapore and Melbourne. [illegible] the [illegible] principle, if it is to [illegible] Government will have to give way, and may do so if they please with a [illegible] grace, when they learn from the man who [illegible] Mr. [illegible] an admission that the advantages from this re-opening of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's line will be as great as any that could accrue from the steam postal communication by the northern route. The best line for all the Australian Colonies would, I am satisfied, be that via Panama, and we shall have it established in time. In the interim it is obviously the interest of all to make the most of what we can get. This is the general feeling among commercial circles here."

Australian Markets.

From the Melbourne Age, Nov. 20.

The Gold market has opened rather dull this week. Brokers are only [illegible]. Exchange is at par, but we anticipate a better state in this market before the week ends.

We made a mistake in our to-day's publication, in stating that the entries were passed at the Customs on Saturday, for [illegible] oz. [illegible] dwt. instead of only [illegible] oz. [illegible] dwts.

Entries were passed at the Customs to-day for [illegible] oz., per *James Baines*, for London; [illegible] oz., per [illegible], for Sydney, and a small quantity for Adelaide.

The escort from [illegible] arrived yesterday at [illegible] the appointed hour, bringing down [illegible] oz. [illegible] dwt. and [illegible] cash.

There is no material alteration in the flour market, as yet, but prices have a downward tendency. The closing price of flour on [illegible] November at Geelong was [illegible] to [illegible] per ton for Chilian. Business there was rapidly improving.

The *Adel*, from Mauritius, brings a cargo of sugar, the [illegible], from Bristol, and the [illegible], from Glasgow, bring a general cargo. The other arrivals to-day are of little importance.

News from Guatemala and Costa Rica.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the bark *Andrew Henderson* we have Aspinwall papers to the 2nd and San Juan papers to the 16th Jan. There is no news from the Isthmus of Panama. The Aspinwall *Courier*, of the [illegible], has the following about Central American affairs:

The *Boletin Oficial* of Jan. 9, gives a [illegible] review of Central American affairs, from which we learn that in Guatemala Congress had met, and the President's Message had been read; it contains nothing concerning the movements in or upon Nicaragua, except the hope that the present Government may be able to preserve to her repose after the losses and injuries of her prolonged discords. In San Salvador, the elections were not yet concluded. In Honduras, after the flight of President CABAÑAS, Gen. LOPEZ, who had defeated him with the aid of the Guatemalan troops, called BUESO, the Vice-President, to the Executive chair; he exercised a few days, but compelled by sickness, he yielded the post to F. AGUILAR, who was the "*Designado*." The Guatemalan troops returned to their homes and Honduras remained quiet.

There had been a number of emigrants from Nicaragua admitted into Honduras, on condition that they would respect the principle that the latter Government professes of neutrality and non-intervention in the interior affairs of that Republic.

With all these are serious fears that "CABAÑAS, united to WALKER and his adventurers, may raise the old national standard as a pretext for marching upon Honduras, attacking Guatemala and opening a general war throughout Central America."

But the most important item of the fortnight's news is that the Government of Costa Rica has offered to Messrs. BARON and SCHACHT, owners of the Hamburg steamer *Bulle*, various privileges and a bonus of [illegible] in ten years, for the establishment of a line of steamers between the ports that intervene on the route from Panama to San José de Guatemala, touching always at Punta Arenas. This line, of immense importance to our States, is soon to be established. "Then we shall be in continual connection with these, and with the Republics of the South. Then will be taken a step towards union, for nothing can unite us more than a community of interests and the constant intercourse of the people."

Mr. Barnum's Troubles.

From the Journal of Commerce.

By extracts which we publish from the New-Haven papers, it will be seen that the creditors of the Jerome Manufacturing Company, who convened at New-Haven last Monday evening, failed to come to any arrangement, either with one another or with the debtors. One difficulty, doubtless, was the different sorts of securities held by different creditors, whereas any joint arrangement would place the creditors upon an equal footing. Another difficulty was, that the representatives of Mr. BARNUM, who were present at the meeting, made no proposition for a compromise on his part, whereas on a former occasion he had offered to pay $100,000 for a release from his engagements in behalf of the Company. Had he, on the present occasion, come forward with a liberal compromise, it was intended to propose to put all the assets of the Company, together with the private property (except two patent rights) of Hon. CHAUNCEY JEROME,—who is held as indorser on much of the Company's paper, along with Mr. BARNUM,—into a new stock of [illegible], and to give each creditor the option to receive the full amount of his debt in said stock at par, or in lieu thereof, to take 50 per cent. of his debt in notes of the new Company at six, nine and twelve months. If such an arrangement could have been effected, the creditors as a whole, would have stood a much better chance of getting back their money, or a considerable part of it, than they will by putting the Company into bankruptcy, and letting everything be disposed of by the receiver,—which is now thought to be inevitable.

It is a singular fact, that with assets on the part of the Company, nominally approaching the amount of indebtedness, and with BARNUM as additional security on much the largest portion of it, the creditors, or many of them, are still in doubt whether they will ever see any considerable portion of their money. Soon after the Company's suspension, and when it was expected they would soon resume, Mr. BARNUM called on several of the banks in New-Haven, and stated that he had $[illegible] of real estate in Bridgeport, all of which was unincumbered, and would continue so, unless mortgaged to raise the means of paying off his obligations on behalf of said Company. It is also known that he had large property in New-York, including the American Museum and the real estate connected with it. The latter property he conveyed to other parties about the time of JEROME's failure. On the Connecticut property he has gone into bankruptcy; the effect of which will be, to apply it eventually to the payment of creditors, except so far as their claims shall, in the meantime, be compromised, or successfully resisted on the plea of usury, or otherwise. It is, however, to be noted that in Connecticut the principal of a debt is not affected by the proof of usury, but only the interest. Several suits have already been commenced against Mr. BARNUM to recover notes or drafts indorsed or accepted by him which are past due, and the number of such processes, as things are now going, is likely to be inconveniently large. Lawyers are the only parties who are likely to make money out of the affair.

Union Theological Seminary.

In this excellent Institution there are now [illegible] students—six resident Licentiates, [illegible] seniors, [illegible] of the middle class, and 40 of the junior class. The whole number of Alumni is [illegible]; deceased, [illegible]; number now living, [illegible]. The Faculty consists of Rev. EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Biblical Literature; Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology and Church Government; Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Librarian; Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., Professor of Church History; and Rev. CHARLES S. [illegible], Instructor in Hebrew and the kindred Languages.

The edifice is at No. 9 University-place, near Washington-square. It has recently been greatly enlarged, and now contains a chapel, library, four lecture rooms, and convenient private rooms and dormitories for about eighty students. The rooms have been furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, beds and bedding, chiefly through the liberality of one of the friends of the Seminary. The students have a boarding association in the Seminary, in which the average price of board has never been more than $[illegible] a week, and is usually less. Washing is done at an expense not exceeding 50 cents a dozen. The cost of fuel need not exceed $[illegible] a year for each person. Gas is introduced into all the rooms. The Library of the Seminary contains about [illegible] volumes, chiefly rare and valuable works; about three-fourths of which are from the library of LEANDER VAN ESS. A large number of volumes have been added during the present year.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—Some interesting statistics relative to the agriculture of France and England were given in a lecture delivered a few days since in Germany, by M. R. DE LA [illegible]. In England, out of [illegible] acres cultivated, [illegible] are for wheat or other cereal crops, while in France [illegible] were cultivated for that purpose. The average growth of wheat per acre, in England, is [illegible] quarters, and in France only [illegible] quarters. The rent of English land is about [illegible] per acre, and that of French [illegible] per acre. The number of sheep grown in each country is about [illegible], and the wool produced about [illegible] tons; but, owing to the difference in the acreage, there is something less than 1½ sheep per acre in England, and only about [illegible] of a sheep per acre in France. In France there are annually slaughtered [illegible] cattle, the average weight of each being [illegible] cwt., while in England there is not half the number slaughtered, but the average weight is [illegible].

☞ The *Courier* has the following anecdote concerning ROGERS: "I was in company," says the [illegible], "with the late THOMAS CAMPBELL, the poet, when some one made a [illegible] on ROGERS' habit of saying ill-natured things. CAMPBELL, in the high tone of voice he sometimes spoke in, said: 'There is a way of preventing ROGERS saying ill-natured things, either to you or about you.' Everybody was interested in knowing what it was. 'How is that to be managed?' 'Why,' said CAMPBELL, 'you borrow money of him, and you will never hear an ill-natured word fall to [illegible].'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CUBA AND CANADA. By Hon. AMELIA M. MURRAY. [illegible] New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

Miss MURRAY, who is a member of the [illegible] family, is a middle-aged young lady, who [illegible] one of Queen VICTORIA's Maids of Honor. We speak of her situation in the royal household in the past tense, because, when it reached VICTORIA's ears that she was about perpetrating a book of American travels, in which Slavery was to be defended as one of the "blessed, [illegible], [illegible] institutions in our Republic," it was intimated that the Queen would accept of her resignation. It is known that, probably from a wish not to mix herself up, in appearance even, in the Anti-Slavery agitation, her Majesty declined receiving Mrs. [illegible] Stowe, and no doubt the same cautious feeling dictated the suggestion that Miss MURRAY, writing on the other side of the question, should do so in her private capacity. Accordingly, that lady has quitted the Court, and issues her book as an independent person.

Miss MURRAY, as we have said, is a maiden lady "of a certain age"—a term which BYRON very impolitely puts as meaning "certainly aged." From her own account, we learn that she is a tremendous blue-stocking—learned in botany, deep in geology, accomplished in painting, and an indisputable arbiter [illegible] in all points of good breeding and refined manners. In July, 1854, she embarked on the Canada, reached Boston at the usual rapid rate of steam-traveling, and, after an extensive tour through Canada and the United States, with a brief visit to Cuba, left Boston for Liverpool in October, 1855. The volume before us contains an account of her fifteen months' transatlantic travels.

In her preface, Miss MURRAY emphatically declares that she "did not cross the Atlantic to make a book." Her narrative is conveyed in a very free-and-easy sort of chit-chat, gossiping letters, addressed to "dear friends" in England; and, judging from the carelessness of her diction, and the very numerous grammatical errors which she perpetrates, these epistles have not been revised previous to their appearing in print. With every respect for Miss MURRAY's sex, age and position, (for it is not every day that we encounter a Maid of Honor in print,) we cannot help wishing that she had given her [illegible] first impressions the advantage of such [illegible] and condensation as would have made them readable. In their present form, filled as they are with the veriest tattling and twaddle about the persons whom she met and the manner in which she played the rôle of "learned lady," they are of little value. Fully one-half of what she has put into print consists of details which, however interesting to the family circle, are of no possible importance to the mass of readers in this or "the old country." What care we, as readers, about Miss MURRAY's botanical [illegible], her geological observations, her gropings and grubbings in natural history, her pictorial search, (like Dr. Syntax of yore) after the picturesque? The solitary point worth notice on any of these heads, the touching episode of the brown or horned frogs—described as "a singular little reptile," with a tail, but "not more like a frog than the [illegible] is like [illegible]," which she picked up in Texas, though worthy of being taken "safely to England," (with the [illegible] view of improving the breed of frogs there?) carried in her lap in a stove, with sand at the bottom, for many weary days and nights, and praised as "the gentlest and least aggressive creature she ever met with." One of "these most antediluvian" looking creatures dies in Alabama, and is mournfully lamented. Unfortunately, Miss MURRAY leaves the world in ignorance of the fate of the survivor;—we are in a most excited state of anxiety about the dear little "crustaceous creature," with "its fringes and horns, and most birdy expression of countenance." In a second edition, it is to be hoped, this suspense will be relieved. Did the Crustacean reach England alive?

Miss MURRAY is extremely tantalizing. She meets all manner of agreeable people, (the bulk of society whose acquaintance she did not make, are very small game indeed in her eyes,) but merely tantalizes them. What possible use is there in printing such a passage as this:

"Soon after breakfast this morning, Mr. L—— took up Mrs. W. L—— and me, driven by Mr. E——, to see Wenham Lake, (or pond.) It is a fine sheet of water, clear and pure-looking, about four miles round the banks, [illegible], and at each end are a number of wooden ice-houses; a railroad has been brought close up, for the purpose of easy transportation. Upon the pebbles at the edge of the water we found two little opaque-looking, oblong eggs, supposed to belong to a small turtle. I [illegible] the lake, but found few flowers, though, on our way home, we gathered [illegible]. After dinner Mr. and Mrs. L—— took me to call upon their daughter, Mrs. F——, and upon Mr. and Mrs. D——, who have houses about a mile on the shore toward Beverly, but I think not quite so prettily situated as this cottage. In the evening I wrote letters. We breakfasted at 7 o'clock, as Mr. L—— went early into Boston. Sketched out of doors, after paying a visit to Mrs. W. L——, who accompanied me with her cousins, Mrs. G—— and Mrs. L——, and Dr. GRAY returned to dinner; afterward Mrs. L—— drove with me to Mr. M——'s, to see Mrs. F—— and Miss C——."

Miss MURRAY, as we have said, first touched American ground at Boston, with which city and its people, from their English appearance and manners, she is well pleased. Well connected and with good letters of introduction, she was most kindly received and most hospitably treated. She visited the suburbs of Boston, and passed on to Nahant, Newport and the White Mountains. Thence to Canada, Lord ELGIN (then Governor-General) being an old friend of her's; on to Niagara, and then to Albany, on a visit to Mr. SEYMOUR, at that time Governor of the State of New-York. With this gentleman, she had made acquaintance at Newport, and we can easily imagine his annoyance at finding with what minuteness she details and retails fragments of his conversation. She may allege that this was only "to friends at home," but she reproduces her reports here in print, and repeatedly intimates in her letters that she trusts what she says regarding this country and its inhabitants may not [illegible]. Clearly, then, she wrote with an ultimate view of publication. Mr. SEYMOUR, who is an accomplished and cultivated gentleman, need not be disturbed at any accurate report of his conversation, but it is an unpleasant return for the great kindness which Miss MURRAY received from himself, his wife and their friends, thus to find himself in a manner made the hero of her book, the grand [illegible] of her adventures. Bishop and Mrs. POTTER, of Philadelphia, are also made a great deal of in this book, much to their annoyance, we dare say. The natural result will be, that when people find even a Maid of Honor thus violating the conventional confidences of society, they will coldly and distrustfully admit foreign visitors into their houses in future. An author may be grand-daughter to a Duke, over and over again, and yet be palpably deficient in the leading points which constitute a gentlewoman.

From Albany to New-York, Washington and the "sunny South." Thence to Cuba, (which Miss M. thinks ought to be annexed to the United States, by purchase, whether Spain consent or not, just as the Isle of Man was taken from the Duke of Athol by England,) to New-Orleans, Texas, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Albany, back to New-York, on a gipsy expedition (with Mr. SEYMOUR, his niece and another) amongst forests, swamps, lakes, rivers, with a visit to Chicago, and a return to Boston. The tour, it will be seen, covered a vast extent of territory.

The motif of the book, beyond all doubt, is to show that Slavery, as it now exists, is not only a defensible but praiseworthy "institution." Of course, we have the usual disclaimer that the Maid of Honor dislikes Slavery "in the abstract." She came to this country so ignorant of all about it, that she tells us, "Till my introduction to the Governor of New-York, I did not know that each State has a Governor." This happy ignorance, however, did not prevent her immediately becoming an authority against Abolition. She had not been a fortnight in America before she formed her opinion on that head. Her final conclusion, stated in the last sentence of the book, is, "It is my belief, you may as well attempt to improve the morals and add to the happiness of idiots by turning them out of asylums, as to believe you can benefit the [illegible] by Abolitionism."

This settles the question, of course? Miss MURRAY writes as authority.

On another point, she is quite as explicit. The American ladies do not find favor in the eyes of Queen VICTORIA's honorable waiting-woman. In nearly every letter she is down upon them. "When they are cultivated and warm-hearted," she says, "[illegible]." [illegible] she laments that "American ladies [illegible] are at this moment so little informed with regard to natural productions, [illegible] and so unfitted for country pursuits, that their [illegible] of these matters is [illegible], the evidence and cause of their lack of physical strength." She says that the Indians and their squaws "have the manners of ladies and gentlemen," while "the mixture of assumption of high-breeding with inattention to the common rules of politeness, and even that natural feeling of regard which a common Anglo-Saxon blood originates, [illegible] make our cousins." She complains that the hours of leisure which English ladies give to drawing, to the study of nature, and to mental education, American ladies "bestow almost wholly on personal adornment." She laments over "the haggard, anxious, melancholy, restless, sickly, hopeless faces" of our fair country women in the Northern States, and says that their dress of every-day wear is "unbecoming, stiff, and extravagant." She heard only one American lady "sing with taste and expression," and found scarcely any with a respectable knowledge of music. And she declares that the ladies in New-York dress in a glaring, showy manner, without any taste.

For one who dwells so much on the persons she met, Miss MURRAY has said little about the more distinguished of them. Gen. SCOTT chiefly struck her as being "six feet five inches" in altitude.

Here are a few more items of this kind:

THE POET AND THE UMBRELLA.

"We were cordially received by Mr. LONGFELLOW, though Mrs. LONGFELLOW had not received a preparatory note, which had been forwarded, immediately upon our landing in Boston, to their house in Cambridge. After a short stay, he was so kind as to walk with me; and in a heavy rain he held an umbrella over my book, while I made a sketch of the rocks and bay. I thought several times, with alarm, how I should answer to the world if I were the cause of Mr. LONGFELLOW catching his death; particularly as he would go on in wet clothes to dine with us at the hotel; but he assured me a brother was there who would let him take measures of prevention, and I was too happy to make a sketch honored by such company and conversation. So it was done, in spite of rain as heavy as one of our heaviest thunder-showers in England, and I did not lament that my thin muslin dress was fairly soaked. But, on reaching the hotel, Mrs. D——'s Welsh nurse (a Glamorganshire woman from near Cowbridge, who knew about all my friends there, and in consequence gave me [illegible] she had preserved) afforded me the means of becoming tolerably dry before dinner. This is the largest hotel I ever saw. When quite finished it will accommodate five hundred guests. It belongs to the same proprietor as Tremont House in Boston. I did not inquire the dimensions of the dinner saloon, but I imagine that three of the size of the Kursaal dining-room at Homburg might be contained in it. I sat between Mrs. C. D—— and a gentleman, to whom she introduced me; Mr. LONGFELLOW joined us after dinner. I was happy to see his coat was changed, a fact which, in some measure, relieved my mind of the fear that I might be answerable for his death."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"On Sunday I went to a chapel in Brooklyn, to hear the brother of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE preach to a very crowded congregation. His sermon was one of great eloquence and originality, in style and manner too familiar to suit English ideas—but it was eminently practical, and so much of truth and wisdom was to be culled out of a somewhat rugged and informal chain of argument, that no eye slumbered and no person's attention flagged during a very long discourse."

WASHINGTON IRVING.

"We paid a morning visit to WASHINGTON IRVING. He is a much younger-looking man than I expected to see; nothing of the petted or the spoilt favorite in his simple retiring manner; he was all, and more, than I expected; and I felt unalloyed pleasure in such an introduction."

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

"To-day I dined with the President, by the formal invitation of a week. The party consisted of about thirty-two. I sat between Mr. BROADHEAD and Mr. ASHLEY, two members of the Senate, who have passed some time in England. There were a good many ladies, but more gentlemen. The President and Mrs. PIERCE sat opposite, on each side of the table—and I was near the former. The dinner was handsome, and well arranged in French fashion; flowers and fruit only on the table, and one dish at a time handed around. In the reception-room there were some splendid white camellias, covered by flowers, which I think are larger here than any with me; great use is made of the fir-like Lycopodium and the elegant Stoevia, in the composition of ornamental bouquets, some of which were placed at the disposal of the ladies. At 9½ o'clock the party broke up, having met at 6 o'clock."

A MORMON DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

"A gentlemanly, respectable-looking old man, with a bald head. I did not inquire if he has twelve wives; but an amusing account has been given me with regard to the domestic arrangements of that strange people. It seems that when the first wife wants help in the household, she petitions her husband to take another spouse—a good cook or a dairy-woman, for instance, or a seamstress; so one wife is housekeeper, another has the cooking department, a third manages the nursery, and so forth; and as there is much difficulty in getting good servants in the United States, this matrimonial plan insures a more permanent and better ordered household than could be attained without it. I am informed that the domestic troubles of a wife in the United States are such that, unless she resides in the slave countries, she thinks it far more convenient to be first wife, with half a dozen subordinate ones, than to be sole darling, with the disadvantages of saucy servants and the discomforts of bad dinners; so that, in fact, Republicanism, and an unnatural attempt at equality, have caused a return of the terrible evils of polygamy. What a curious result. I hope this strange custom will not spread over the Union!"

MR. MARCY.

"I dined at the Secretary of State's, with a large number of diplomatic gentlemen, and only four ladies besides myself. The French Minister sat by Mrs. MARCY, and I had Mr. MARCY on one side and the Spanish Minister on the other. The dinner could not be otherwise than agreeable. The Secretary is a remarkably frank, agreeable old man, and I was not afraid to joke him a little about his republican aversion to court dresses. I found out the whole secret afterwards. In his drawing-room there is an interesting picture, painted in the time of LOUIS XVI., of the King and Queen sitting in their circle, while some gay ladies of the Court crown BENJAMIN FRANKLIN with a wreath of laurel. FRANKLIN is uncontaminated by any attire more gay than his Quaker-like looking habiliments, (though it seems he was occasionally seduced into a court dress, for a velvet one belonging to him is still preserved,) and I guess the ladies around him were not without a little sly triumph of their own on the occasion which gave rise to the picture; but it is evident to me that scene was not one of a public reception, for no gentlemen is present excepting the King. Secretary MARCY was (I think) sentimentally led astray in his crusade against European finery by this picture. I don't the least believe (as accusation I have heard here) that his motive was to curry favor with the American public, who may imagine an ugly coat and Republicanism synonymous terms. He is a downright honest man, if ever I saw one; and with all his talents and knowledge of the American world, upon the subject of European dress, he was much more likely to err from simplicity than design. My neighbor on the other side could only express himself in French and Spanish, and as the Secretary confines himself to plain English as well as plain coats, the Spanish Minister is frequently obliged to have recourse to an interpreter, which, in a delicate diplomatic conference, he thinks is inconvenient."

With this we must conclude. The book will be read, no doubt, from the natural desire to know what other folks think of us, but it is crude, shallow, and self-opinionated in no ordinary degree. We presume it will have to be recorded as Miss MURRAY's first and last appearance in print.

Railroad Carelessness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A sense of duty to the traveling community urges me to make public a fact which came to my knowledge a few days ago, and which you are at liberty to use as you see fit. We have heard and read much this Winter, of the many serious injuries which our Railroads and Railroad trains have been subject to, from the extreme severity of the weather. But it seems to me that if all the truth were known, the causes of accidents would be found to be, not entirely in the state of the atmosphere, but to a great extent in the careless and reckless management (or mismanagement rather) of those to whose care, life and property are daily intrusted. So, at least, I thought, while waiting for the departure of a way-train on one of our great thoroughfares, a few days since. The locomotive was already attached, when for some reason it was determined to change it for another; the engineer of which remarked to the Conductor (by whose authority the change seemed to have been directed), that "it had loose driving wheels, but might take the train as far as P——." "Let her rip," was the more forcible than elegant reply of the Conductor; and the change was made. I confess my seat was taken with not a little hesitation, after listening to such an instructive and suggestive conversation. And had an accident followed, doubtless we should have read of another engine being disabled by "frost in the axles," or some other equally satisfactory cause; when in truth, the locality of the "frost" should have been fixed in the iron hearts of those who knew their duty, but did it not. And if this is the way in which our great railroads trifle with human life, where can we be safe? Ignorance of our danger may give us comparative quiet in traveling, but we should feel much more at ease were we assured that our safety was not being tampered with [illegible]. T. C. N.

[illegible], Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1856.

"THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC."

Dr. Brownson's Views of American Politics.

His Ideas of the Compatibility of the Catholic Church with Republicanism.

The Mission of Catholicity in America.

A Lecture, on "The Church and the Republic," was delivered Wednesday night, before a large and respectable audience, in the Tabernacle, by ORESTES A. BROWNSON, a gentleman who, though well known as a clever litterateur and essayist, is still more celebrated by the remarkable character of his religious experiences, and the vacillations to which his belief had been subject up to the time of his reception into the ranks of Roman Catholicism. The lecturer was accompanied on the platform by Archdeacon MCCARRON, Rev. Dr. MANAHAN, ex-Bishop IVES, and several other gentlemen, lay and clerical, of the Catholic persuasion. Mr. BROWNSON is tall and well-proportioned. His features have all the characteristics of the genuine New-England type—a mouth indicative of great firmness, a pleasant eye, though rather small, hid behind a pair of spectacles; a high, receding forehead, and long gray hair, drawn behind his ears. His delivery is slow, deliberate and emphatic, and his style, though utterly destitute of the slightest tincture of eloquence, either involuntary or studied, is elaborate and impressive. The lecturer's appearance was greeted by a burst of applause.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

He said: I thank my friends that so many of them have come out to greet me in this very cold and unpleasant evening, and for the very kind and flattering reception which they have given me. It is now nearly four years since I have had the honor of addressing an audience in New-York, and as this is the first time that I have ever appeared before them as a resident of this City, I hope I may now be permitted to speak as one of yourselves, as though I was in my own home, in my own town, and with my own friends.

THE SUBJECT.

The subject which has been announced for my lecture this evening is the Church and the Republic. I have chosen this subject because it is one that just now occupies the attention of a large portion of our countrymen. You well know that the most prominent objection brought to the church at the present moment in our country is, that she is incompatible with our republican institutions. From the press, from the rostrum, from legislative halls, and from pulpits we have it proclaimed, that the Church ought not to be suffered in this country, because she is anti-republican, and if permitted to gain a foothold here, she will work the destruction of our free institutions.

HIS PURPOSE.

Such, I believe, is the objection fairly and honestly stated; and my purpose this evening is to show the value of this objection, by showing the relation which Catholicity has to Republicanism. I must, however, begin by saying that I am almost humbled in my own estimation when I have an objection of this sort to meet. I am almost humiliated when I am called upon to defend religion against objections that are drawn from politics, or the spiritual against objections drawn from the temporal.

THE SUPREMACY OF RELIGION OVER POLITICS.

Religion, if anything, is the supreme law. It is that which is highest. It appeals to that which is highest in man, and its very purpose is to introduce into the government of human affairs the Divine Law; and the object of the Church, whether it be the Catholic Church or any other, if it pretends to be a Church, is to introduce and maintain the divine authority in human society and in human relations. If politics and religion do not harmonize it is not religion that should give way. No man, I care not who he is, whether he be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Mahomedan or a Pagan, if he has any conception of religion at all, he places it first and holds that all else in his life should be subordinated to it, in obedience with it, and should obey it. [Applause.] If my religion and my politics are opposed to each other it is my politics, not my religion, that must yield, if I have any sense of religion. And that man denies morality, denies the divine law and asserts political atheism, who would subject his religion to his politics, or object to a religion because it was inconsistent with his political theories. [Applause.] There is another reason why I am not pleased with objections of this sort, why I do not like in this Nineteenth Century, after Christianity has been preached for eighteen hundred years, and we all profess in some form or other to be Christians, to meet that old objection that was brought by the carnal Jews against our Lord himself. For what, after all, is the essence of this very objection I am considering? If you look at the state of the public mind with regard to it you will find that our religion is not objected to as a religion.

WHY CATHOLICITY IS OBJECTED TO.

The objection is not that it is hurtful to the soul or that it is not sufficient to secure us salvation hereafter. As a religion for another world there are few to find fault with it. And if man's chief end be considered to be to secure salvation in the world to come, why most people will admit that the Catholic religion for that purpose is the surest and best. [Applause.] It is only as a religion for this world that it is seriously objected to in our days. It is only in relation to our temporal interests and to our temporal prosperity that people say it is a bad religion. "We do not like the Catholic Church because in Catholic countries we see much poverty, much idleness, much unthriftiness, and we do not find in Catholic countries," say they, "so much prosperity, so much activity, such a universal din of industry from morning till night, and far into the night, as we find in Protestant countries. It does not favor the growth and development of the material resources of the world; it does not extend commerce, manufactures, industry, and all such things, so well as does Protestantism. And as man's chief end is undoubtedly to make sure of this world and jump the world to come, consequently we think Protestantism a great deal the best religion." [Applause and laughter.]

THE NATURE OF THE OBJECTION.

Well, now, what is the very essence of this objection? Precisely that of the old carnal Jews themselves to our Lord. They expected a Messiah, but they supposed the Messiah was to come to secure them temporal prosperity, to establish a temporal kingdom for his followers, and to secure to them all the riches and all the pleasures that this world could give. And when He came, not in the pomp of an earth-born grandeur—when He came, not as a temporal prince but as a spiritual prince, promising not to His followers those goods which they had anticipated, but a life of persecution, of mortification and self-denial in this world, and happiness in the *world to come, they objected to it, they rejected* Him, and crucified Him between two thieves.

The objection to-day, I say, is precisely the same. *It is the objection of the worldly-minded heart;* and, in fact, it is put in almost the very same words to-day as it was then. *For what said those Jews?* "Why, if we let this man go on the Romans will come and take away our name and nation." And now it is, "*If you let this Church go on why the Romans (Roman Catholics) will come and take away our name and nation.*" (Applause and laughter.)

HOW HE PROPOSES TO ANSWER IT.

But, however unwilling I am to meet objections of this kind, I still feel that it is necessary at the present time to meet this objection and meet it fairly. I do not mean to meet it by showing what some Catholics have done. I do not mean to meet it by citing instances of liberty or of despotism where the Catholic religion has been professed, because I might always be answered that these have arisen in spite of that religion. I choose, therefore, in the first place, to consider what are the elements of a Republic and what is necessary for its salutary operation. Then I shall proceed to show whether Catholicity can and does, or cannot and does not, meet the wants of a Republic.

WHAT A REPUBLIC IS.

I speak of the Republic, therefore, before I speak of the Church. And by Republic I mean a well and justly ordered society. Many Governments not commonly called Republic, are yet Republic in the proper sense of the word, for that government is republic *which is instituted for the public good,* and looks to the well-being of the Governed, instead of to the private good of the Governors. It is a Republican Government where the power is held as a trust for the public good, and not as a private and indefeasible right of the Governors. Man cannot exist out of society, and society must be organised and placed under some government in order to exist.

WHAT ARE ITS ELEMENTS.

Taking society instead of the Republic at this moment, I may say that it has for its right constituents three elements which I will name, the Individual, the State, and Religion. I might say Liberty, Authority, and Religion; but I choose to say the Individual, the State, and Religion. Without these three you have no well-constituted society, and can have no social well-being. These three need to be recognized, acted on, protected, and placed in such a position that they can all operate fairly, each according to its proper end.

OUR OWN REPUBLIC.

In our country we have two elements of the three. We have the State and the Individual. We have Individual Liberty recognized here because our system of jurisprudence—our whole American system—recognizes certain natural and inalienable rights which the individual has a right to, above and before all authority, to hold up before the State, to say, "These are mine; touch them not at your peril!" Rights which no Legislature can take away, rights which can be forfeited only by the misconduct of him to whom they belong.

THE REPUBLICS OF ANTIQUITY.

This is an advance on the ancient world. The ancient Greeks and Romans recognized the City or the State as the principle of authority. The whole Græco-Roman civilization is based on the State, [illegible] the sovereignty of the State, [illegible] liberty. So far as organizing the State for the [illegible] [illegible] Græco-Roman Republic. [illegible] trace it even in the ruins to-day. But, under that Græco-Roman civilization there was no such thing as individual liberty. There were the rights of the citizen, but there were no rights of man. There the man was absorbed in the citizen, and the citizen in the State. Whatever the State commanded the individual must do. There was no higher law known, no higher law recognized, no higher law admitted, than Rome commands or Athens ordains, and the people must obey. The Individual and Religion itself, under that civilization, were subjected to the city. And when it had its fullest development under Imperial Rome, the Emperor reunited in himself all the elements of liberty and authority, and was, by the order of things which existed, recognised at once as Emperor, Supreme Pontiff, and God. There was nothing above him, and hence, though there was freedom for the State, there was no freedom for the Individual. Athens, when boasting of her Liberty, had her twenty or her thirty thousand freemen, and her four hundred and thirty thousand slaves, and she saw no incompatibility between the liberty which she asserted and the Slavery which she maintained.

THE CAUSE OF THEIR DECLINE AND OUR SUPERIORITY.

But no State, organised on this principle, can be perpetuated, and we may ascribe the fall of the Roman Empire, not to her lack of power, to her lack of population, to her lack of the means of war, or to her lack of science or skill in disciplining and directing her armies. She was, at any moment, so far as all these things were concerned, amply able to repel the barbarian hordes from her frontiers. Why then did she fall? Because the mass of that population were slaves, and it is only freemen who can sustain a State. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

We have in our own country, as it regards the State, all that was wise, and all that was just and desirable in the Græco Roman State. But we have added one element which that wanted. We have added that which I call the Individual, or Individual Freedom, which we are in the habit of expressing in our own American way as "the Rights of Man."

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM—HOW INTRODUCED.

This element of Individual Freedom was introduced in part into the modern European world by the barbarians, amongst whom the State was but feeble, while the Individual was strong. It was also introduced by Christianity, and was consecrated by it, for Christianity recognises all men as equal before God, and recognises each as a human being, as a soul, with all the rights of the soul, and it asserts, moreover, a law above all human law, the law of God, which is the will of Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. [Applause.]

THE RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL ASCENDENCY—SOCIETY IN THE "DARK AGES."

This element of Individualism, when too strong, when exclusive, is fatal to the Government and, the State tends to anarchy, which is worse than the worst despotism. In what we call the "dark ages"—that is, what I would call the era of barbarism, this individual tendency was too strong, and the effort of European society was to control it, and to introduce and establish a strong central government able to keep it in order. But owing to the barbarism of the times, never in Europe were they able to adjust the two elements. Either the State was too strong, and swallowed up the Individual, or the Individual was too strong and tended to destroy the State or central power. For a moment it seemed the true order would be hit upon when the Western Empire was revived in the person of CHARLEMAGNE at the beginning of the ninth century. You had then apparently in the feudal system the Individual element recognized. You had in the Imperial system the authority of society. You had the Church, but unhappily the balance of the Individual element and the Imperial element was not properly preserved. For a time, feudalism gains the upper hand, which after all, was Individual Liberty, not for the masses, but only for the feudal nobles. The Baron only was free, and the Barons constituted only a small minority. The great masses of the peasantry and serfs were unbenefited by this particular freedom of the Baron. They naturally sided, therefore, with the enemy of these Barons; and then commenced the struggle for the overthrow of the feudal system which was continued through the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when monarchy triumphed, and the nations of Europe became so divided among themselves, and so hostile one to another, the religious unity also being broken, that there was no hope of Europe for a long time, if ever, being able to reorganize society and give us the model of a Republic where all three elements were properly adjusted one to the other.

THE CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

Our fathers fled to this country from oppression. This is true of both the earlier and latter immigrations. Most of the English Colonies were founded at a time when in England they were struggling against the STUARTS, and endeavoring to prevent the establishment of absolute monarchy. It was the party that held to the old rights, liberties, and franchises of the middle ages that escaped from England, and came, through the providence of God, to found a Republic here. [Loud applause.] They brought with them the element of liberty, as they brought with them all those principles of freedom, of individual right, which both Christianity and the northern barbarians had introduced into Europe after the downfall of the Roman Empire. They brought them winnowed and sifted from much of what was chaff that had been mingled with them in the old world, and purer, stronger, and more living perhaps than they were ever found in any people prior to the colonization of this country. We have thus far preserved those principles of individual freedom, while, on the other hand, we have borrowed from the Græco-Roman Republic all that *it had that was good, and we have organised these* principles in the most admirable manner that it is possible for the human mind to conceive. We do not recognize the absolutism of the State. We have our Constitution, the design of which is to restrict power, to limit the action of society, and to grant to minorities and individuals their natural rights, and that freedom which is necessary for the full growth and development of their manhood. [Loud applause.]

THE DEFECT OF AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM.

But we see, however wisely we have organized our Republic—however nicely we have adjusted the balance between these two elements—that we have not yet secured the end that we wanted. Whoever observes what is going on in the country knows there are two dangerous tendencies here. There is on the one hand a tendency to the absolutism of the State; on the other, to the absolutism of the Individual—a tendency to Social Despotism and a tendency to Individualism. We watch our political movements, and we see they all tend to destroy the fundamental character of our Republic institutions, and substitute for that genuine, constitutional, legal American Democracy, the Jacobinism of the French Republic, or the Red Republicanism of certain European revolutionists. There is a broad difference between the two kinds of Democracy. We are Democrats in this sense: that we hold that the People are the source, under God, of all the power of the Government; but we are not Democrats in the Jacobinical sense, which is, that the people are *always free to do whatever they please, and that* their will is always the measure of right. [Applause.]

THE TRUE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The American system holds, that the people in *their collective capacity are as much bound by the* law of God—as much bound to observe natural justice, as the people in their individual capacity; that a majority has no more right to tyrannize than a minority; and it teaches also, that the people may have their moments of vertigo, of caprice, in which they may do great injustice, although there is, no doubt, as a general thing, more safety in the absolute will of the people, than there is in the absolute will of one man, or of a few men, when once you can get that will fairly expressed. The true American theory is, that government is limited; it is limited by the rights of the individual, by the natural rights of man; and we have prescribed to it the sphere in which it may act, and beyond which it has no right to go.

USURPATIONS OF THE STATE—THE MAINE LAW.

Yet it is constantly attempted to go beyond it. It is seduced into despotic tendencies by plausible pretexts, often by sentiments which in themselves are good and honorable. We see this in our various philanthropic movements. Philanthropy is a good sentiment. It is not Christian charity, nor equal to it, but it is a natural sentiment, and one of the highest and noblest natural sentiments of the human heart. *People are actuated by this sentiment. They see an* evil existing—intemperance, perhaps—a great evil, as every man must admit who has the proper feelings of a man, or any just sense of the well-being of society or of the individual. We must remove that intemperance. They form an association for the purpose. They appoint committees and begin to agitate. These form new associations, and extend their agitation until by and by they think by the noise they have made, the agitation they have kept up, and the appeals they have addressed to the better sentiments of the people, that they can now appeal to the Legislature and get a Maine Liquor Law passed. All this, thus far, seems just and good; but while carried away in pursuit of this end, we forget that we have no right to accomplish, by the Legislature, moral ends, at the expense of natural justice or of individual right. [Loud applause.] It is seldom in his own person, with his cloven foot and all his hideous deformity, that Satan comes among us when he has an object to gain. He knows better. He comes as an angel of light, always proposing something good in itself considered, but to be accomplished by means which are bad, or under inopportune circumstances.

SLAVERY.

Thus every human heart revolts at Slavery. There is no word which is greater for the human heart than Liberty, no word that can touch a more distant echo from the human soul than that word, Freedom, and nothing against which all that is true and just and noble in the human heart more indignantly cries out than against Slavery. [Warm Applause.] Well, we have Slavery in our country—in a portion of our country, rather. It is there, in my view, an evil, but that is not the question. The question is, how shall it be removed? The people here see and look at it only as an evil; they think nothing of what they may [illegible] in their efforts to remove it, but they say, "there is a slave in chains; he has to be emancipated." But it is necessary [illegible] the necessity of maintaining [illegible] for the freedom of the whites, as well as of the blacks, that we maintain the Constitution and preserve vested rights, that we keep our engagements and do justice. [Loud applause.] "Talk not to me," says the Abolitionist, "of your compacts, or your Constitution. Do I not see my brother in chains? Do I not see him a slave? Away with you! Let me unchain and break his fetters, and enable him to stand up free!" Ay, and prostrate the Constitution of your country, and render Freedom henceforth impossible for both sections. [Renewed applause.]

THE RESULTS TO WHICH THESE USURPATIONS MAY LEAD.

Various other movements I might mention, all of them starting from philanthropic objects, but, unable to carry them by individual means, they seek at once to gain the Legislature, to enlist the power of the State, and throw into that State the power to legislate with regard to our natural and inalienable rights for mere philanthropic objects, for mere moral objects which must depend on the law of conscience, also thus they give to the State the right to regulate everything that concerns us.

They now undertake to tell us what we shall drink. Very soon they may undertake to tell us what we shall eat, when we shall come in, when we may go out, when we may lie down and when we may get up. [Great applause and laughter.] Indeed, these philanthropists, I must admit, are becoming as numerous and as troublesome among us as were the frogs of Egypt. [Laughter.] They come up into our houses, into our chambers, and into our kneading-troughs, and what is worse, too, they seek to gain authority from the Legislature to do it, and what is worse still, there are Legislatures to be found which seem willing to give it to them.

THE USURPATIONS OF INDIVIDUALISM.

On the other hand we have the tendency to Individualism. Sometimes we find both tendencies in the same person, on the one hand asserting the absolutism of the State, on the other the absolutism of the Individual. Thus, while the very end of your philanthropic movements is to concentrate power in the State, and establish a social despotism, yet the same philanthropists cry out against the State and assert the supremacy of the Individual. Some go so far as to say they care not for Government, and we have enough among us ready to say that the people may at any time, without reference to existing law, meet together and overthrow the existing Constitution, and introduce any new order that they please. But I need not dwell longer on these matters. They are clear and evident to every one.

WHAT IS WANTED BY WAY OF REMEDY.

Now, what do you want? You need something that will step in between these two tendencies and harmonize them; that on the one hand is strong enough to prevent the State from becoming absolute; that when the State tends to absolutism, by siding with the Individual, it can strengthen the Individual, so that the State must keep within the limits of the law; on the other hand, something that will be strong enough to preserve the just authority of the State, and save the country from anarchy. Only in this way can our Republic be maintained—by a power that steps in between the Individual and the State. For, if you have only the Individual and the State, you have necessarily antagonism. The one is, and almost must be, pitted against the other, unless you have a mediating term, and that mediating term, I need spend no time in proving, is

RELIGION.

It is our Christian Religion. It is the only thing that can mediate between the two. But under what condition does Religion save society, or can it save our Republic on the one hand from social despotism, and on the other from anarchy. It cannot do it if it depends on the Individual, and is whatever the Individual chooses to make it. It cannot do it if it depends on the State, and is whatever the State pleases to make it. It must be a religion which rests on a basis higher than the Individual and higher than the Temporal authority—something which neither the National authority nor the Individual authority can control, but something capable of controlling both the State, when it would go out of its just limits, and the individual when he would abuse his Liberty. [Loud Applause.] If I have made myself understood you see now what is wanted—what we need from Religion.

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RELIGION IS EFFECTIVE.

Let me ask you what religion can do this? A religion that has no organization? That is not a Church, but is a mere opinion. Then it is nothing but Individualism. If it has no organism, no Church, and no organs through which it can speak, it is nothing but the private conviction of each individual, and can have no strength beyond the private conviction of that individual. If it has an organization, if it is a Church, and be a Church, then the individual can make or unmake it for himself, and it cannot, for the same reason, accomplish its end. If it be a Church and dependent on the State, and under the control of the State, as is the Russian Church under the control of the Czar, and the English Church under the control of Her Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, [laughter,] then it must be just simply what the State chooses to make it; and its ministers, instead of having authority in the presence of magistrates, can be themselves nothing better than a portion of the constabulary. [Applause.]

CAN PROTESTANISM ANSWER THE END DESIRED?

Well, now, let me ask, and I do it with all respect to the feelings of Protestant friends, if I have any here, whether Protestantism can therefore answer the end that I have shown is to be answered? Protestantism, whatever you may say about it, is either Individual, depending on the Individual, or it is political, depending on the State. In most countries, Protestantism is subject to temporal power. His Majesty of Russia took it into his head a few years ago to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists into one Church, and he drew up a liturgy, and commands them to unite. They, as good citizens, are bound to obey, and most of them did obey. *In England the Queen and Parliament have supreme* authority to determine what shall be the religion of the State, to determine the liturgy, to make such alterations as they judge proper. In our country, the State claims no authority in the matter, but here each individual claims to be at liberty to make his own Church—and a great portion of our people will say, each of them for himself, "I am my own Church," at least that portion of them who believe in any Church at all. A great portion of them do not. Now, let this Church, which is the slave of the State, dependent on the State for everything, undertake to interpose its spiritual authority in defense of right and justice. It can do nothing, because the State will answer, as Queen ELIZABETH answered the Bishop of Ely, in regard to something he had done, "Proud Prelate, I have made you, and if you do not conduct yourself better, I will unmake you." [Applause and laughter.] Now, when the State has the power of making and unmaking the bishops, making and unmaking the priests, making and unmaking the Church, why, the Church is nothing more than a part of itself, and must obey its will, and do as it says. So with regard to the individual. If he has the making of his religion, why, it must be subject to him. I have a right to command my creature. And if religion is a creation of my own, I have a right to modify it, and to use it as I see proper. And hence, in old times, when I was in the habit of making a religion for myself, I always took the liberty of modifying it to suit myself. [Loud applause and laughter.]

Well, now, I say nothing against the truth of Protestantism as a dogma, although you know very *well I don't believe it. I speak of it simply* in its political relations, of its power to assist us in these difficulties to which our Government is subject. I *think I have shown you pretty clearly that it* cannot answer the purpose, because it has no independence; it must follow public opinion; it cannot control it. Public opinion acts on all the sects. Have you not Methodists North and Methodists South? Have you not *Baptists North and Baptists South?* Did you not come very near having Presbyterianism North and Presbyterianism South? Sects divided by a geographical line, and holding on one side a thing to be a mortal sin, and very nearly to be a Christian virtue on the other? [Applause.] Here your Methodists are Abolitionists. South of Mason and Dixon's line Methodism is Pro-Slavery. Why? Because the opinion in the North is Anti-Slavery, and in the South it is Pro-Slavery. What can a religion that divides in this way do when one of these emergencies arise, rendering it necessary to form public opinion, and not merely to follow it, when it is necessary to resist it, and be able to act independent of it—to follow truth and justice instead of following the caprice of the moment?

CATHOLICITY THE RELIGION WANTED.

Truth and Justice are not determined by geographical lines. What is just and right here is just and right at the South. What is true to-day was *true a thousand years ago, and will be a thousand* years hence. Virtue is virtue, the world over. And no religion is able to accomplish the object I have supposed, but that which is Catholic; for if it is national, it will follow the national opinion; it will be subject to the national authority. And unless it is independent of all nations, speaking to all nations one and the same language, suffering itself to be changed or modified by no difference of race or of nation, which has the same cradle for the king and for the subject, for the proud Caucasian and for the humble and degraded African. It is only such a religion that is competent to the end I have supposed; and that religion again, must be something more than a mere man-made religion, or a skillful human contrivance. It must come from above, and speak from high to low, and not from low to high. Protestantism, be it ever so good, ever so true, speaks and operates always from low to high; the flock guide their shepherd; the people teach their teacher, and sit in judgment on his doctrine, and if he teaches not to suit them, if he preaches not to please them, they dismiss him, and say, "we want you not; you may go and find a congregation to suit yourself, if you can." [Applause.]

Well, now, what religion will answer this purpose? Evidently none but the Catholic religion. She is Catholic; she is not national. That is to say, she has not her centre in any particular nation. She is not an English religion, nor a French religion, nor an Italian religion, but can be at one and the same time the religion of all nations without interfering with their nationality. [Loud applause.] She does not seek the suppression of nationalities. Though her centre is in Rome, she has made no nation Italian. She left them all their peculiar nationalities, [illegible] institutions, and [illegible] so far as they were not [illegible] to the law of God. When the Catholic [illegible] Church an Italian or a Frenchman. He leaves [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONSERVATIVE AUTHORITY.

It also introduces into our country an element which we need; in politics and in society. We live and breathe an atmosphere of freedom. [illegible] it is just, it ought to be so. But man needs authority; that is, he needs an authority to which he must be submissive, an authority by which he must be subjected. You see it is in the very fact that, when God [illegible] and placed him in the garden he gave him a law; he gave him a commandment that he might learn to obey. And that lesson of obedience we all need. Unless there is something—some authority—some power to which we bow [illegible] our nature will never be developed, and society will never attain its just order and organization. The Church introduces this element of authority in the midst of our freedom, and [illegible] to the spiritual order, and asks obedience only to the law of God, the will of the Highest. In these days it [illegible] and it will answer, as a [illegible], [illegible] two elements of society, binding into one the element of authority and the element of liberty, so that we shall have no danger on the one hand of despotism, and on the other of anarchy. Such is the political and social mission of the Church in this country; such she is perfectly competent to do, and I leave it to you to judge whether her existence and spread in this Republic would be favorable or unfavorable to Republicanism.

The lecturer referred to the objects of the Know-Nothings, as a party organized to drive the Church from the country, and declared them to be appropriately designated, for they were ignorant alike of the principles of the Church and of American Republicanism. He mentioned the fact that he had been identified with this country for eight generations, and claimed the right to speak as an American, with as much authority as any other American. The true principle of liberty of conscience was, that no man should be called upon by the State to do that which the law of God forbids. He placed his religion highest; he owned it, and he should despise himself, and we would despise him, if he did not. [Applause.] "It is the [illegible]," he continued, "but it commands me to love and serve my country, to obey the laws, and to do whatever it commands me to do that is not repugnant to the law of God. If you ask more of me than this, you ask more than I will give. If you ask of me more than that, you ask more than by the institutions of your country you have a right to ask. If you ask more for the State than this, you deny God, and are simply political atheists."

CONCLUSION.

The practical lesson that I would draw from the remarks that I have made is, that the hope of our Republic is in the spread and prosperity of the Catholic Church. [Loud applause.] I have met the objection with which I started, and [illegible] higher ground. I not merely say that Catholicity is compatible with our Republican order, but that you cannot maintain this Republican order without her. [Applause.] You need her to stay the tide of social despotism on the one hand, and of anarchy on the other. You must have her or this Republic will fail, and the hopes of its founders will prove to have been in vain. Then what is our duty as Catholics and as Americans? For we are all Americans; I care not where we were born, whether [illegible] were born in Germany, in France, in Spain, or in Ireland, this is our country—the country of our affections, of our hopes, of our [illegible], and we cannot but identify ourselves with its prosperity.

The lecturer impressed on his Catholic hearers [illegible] of the duty which devolved on them of spreading Catholicity, so that the true Church should have here her home, [illegible] and if she had this, would prove that here would be a higher order of civilization, a more truly Catholic State, than the world had ever before seen.

There were, he said, many things which are now threatening in various quarters, [illegible]; we see the storm gathering, and no preparation made to meet it. We only are prepared; and though we are but few, yet for us few God may perhaps in his mercy save the nation. Yet, though I say we are few, we are many. We are from two and a half millions to three millions; and surely with the Church, with the Truth, with Almighty God, with the good angels and all good spirits, and the hopes of all true patriots on our side, we may yet in time see our Church strong enough here to save the Republic from the dangers that threaten it. [Vehement and protracted applause, amid which the lecturer resumed his seat.]

The State Medical Society—Its Reporter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the report of the proceedings of the New-York State Medical Society, (copied from the Albany *Evening Journal,*) as contained in your paper this morning, there are several inaccuracies, to one of which only, I will refer at this time. I wish, however, first to remark that it seems to be the peculiar misfortune of this Society, never to be honored with the presence of a professional Reporter. An attempt has repeatedly been made to secure one, but hitherto without success. I find, in the DAILY TIMES of Thursday, an amusing account of a trip made into the interior of a neighboring State, by a Reporter of your valuable paper, that he might furnish its readers with an account of the doings of a Convention of Homœopathists. But the annual meeting of medical gentlemen, in compliance with the statute, from the various parts of this great State—many of them distinguished for their attainments in science and literature—representing local Societies, the members of which would, in the aggregate, number [illegible], is not thought of sufficient importance, even by the daily papers published in the city where the meetings are held, to induce them to furnish a regular report of the proceedings. The Society, under this state of things, resolved some few years since to employ a medical gentleman, to keep as full a record as he could of its proceedings and debates, and to furnish the same to one of the journals of the capital for publication. This duty is performed as well, [illegible], as could be expected from one who is not accustomed to reporting. But still the report is not what it should be, neither so accurate, nor so ample and full, as the profession at large and the public are entitled to and would be pleased to see. In the hurry and confusion of business, none but an experienced Reporter can give a true account of the proceedings, and it is, therefore, not strange that inaccuracies should creep in, and [illegible]. The report in the TIMES, of the present year's proceedings, is liable to both of these charges. The error which I wish particularly to correct is contained in the notice of "A biographical sketch of the late THOMAS BROADHEAD, M. D.," in which I am reported as saying, "He enjoyed a reputation as a Surgeon which few ever attain." As this is so directly at variance with what I did say, and with the truth of history, I crave the privilege, through the medium of your journal, of correcting the error—which I can do in no better way than by giving the language as used on that occasion. In reference to this point I said: "Dr. BROADHEAD had considerable reputation as a Surgeon, though never aiming to make it a specialty in his practice. The writer of this has been present at several of his capital operations, which were performed with a skill and dexterity that would reflect credit on a professor of the art," &c. &c. Subsequently it was stated: "But, it is chiefly and particularly as a physician that he acquired that reputation and distinction which gave him an acknowledged pre-eminence in the profession. To this department he devoted all the energies of his vigorous mind," &c.

Without trespassing further on your space, I trust the above will be sufficient to show what was advanced in reference to the distinctive claims of the dead, to be regarded as one of the ablest medical men of his age. P. VAN BUREN, M. D.

No. 189 West Twenty-second-street.

Milk and Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a daily observer of the manner in which the milkmen generally (for I sincerely hope there is an occasional exception) water their milk preparatory to delivery.

I reside in the vicinity of a [illegible] railroad station, where is daily received [illegible] twenty or thirty cars loaded with [illegible] the yard, attached [illegible], the City authorities have kindly furnished a hydrant, as it were for their especial benefit, [illegible]. The driver [illegible] to water his horse, and then proceeds to [illegible] four times, then filling an empty can with water, drives off.

I have an indistinct recollection that sometime during the past year, soon after Mayor WOOD assumed the reins of the City Government, an attempt was made to stop this pernicious practice, but that like [illegible].

If there is not already a City ordinance relating to this abuse, [illegible] should be immediately enacted that would stop, or at least prevent it for the present. [illegible]

[illegible] Owners of property in the vicinity of the Central Park, assessed for benefits, [illegible] calling a public meeting to protest against the assessments, [illegible] the Common Council to [illegible] and provide for the payment of the assessments by installments.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible] Copies Two Cents. [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] Saturday, is [illegible] for single Copies. [illegible] Dollars, to one [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single Copies.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, will contain the latest intelligence from [illegible] and California. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, [illegible] cents per copy.

Both branches of Congress have again adjourned over to Monday. In the Senate, the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey was presented; a [illegible] mail from some point on the Mississippi River to San Francisco [illegible], and a discussion was had on the [illegible] of the Naval Retiring Board. In the House, the most important matter was the presentation of the memorial of A. H. REEDER, contesting the seat of J. W. WHITFIELD as the Kansas delegate, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. The President's special Kansas Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday, limiting the powers of the Supervisors of this City in the expenditure of money, [illegible] power to be exercised by the Mayor over the acts of the Board, and [illegible] to give power to the Judges of the Supreme Court over real estate belonging to Religious Societies, to order its sale when necessary. The bill for the regulation and control of the Central Park we have spoken of [illegible]. Nothing of special interest transpired in the Assembly.

The mail steamship *St. Louis* arrived [illegible] from Aspinwall with over a million in freight from California. We receive by the *St. Louis* a fortnight's later news from the [illegible], and very late intelligence from the South Pacific and Australia. From Panama we learn that a revolution in that State was [illegible], and trouble, in consequence, apprehended. A riot had taken place in Aspinwall, between the natives and the Jamaicans. The timely interference of the authorities, however, prevented any serious mischief. The South Pacific news is not important. Incendiarism had been at work in Valparaiso. Peru was, as usual, in an unsettled condition, and a revolution against CASTILLA was anticipated. Our extracts from Australian papers furnish some interesting news, together with the latest commercial intelligence.

Important news from the Feejee Islands, received *via* Panama, will be found in another column of this morning's paper. The United States ship *John Adams* had arrived at the Islands to seek reparation for the many cruelties committed by the natives, especially upon American seamen; but from the obstinate character of these savages, the Commander was compelled to resort to arms to attain his object. Five engagements took place, and as many [illegible] towns were destroyed. A treaty was at last concluded with the King, by means of which, it is hoped that American seamen will not be molested for the future.

Laying out the Park.

Now that we have secured the privilege of making a Park, the manner in which the great work shall be perfected has become a matter of absorbing interest to a good many of our citizens. A park is the growth of centuries, and the joint product of nature and art; and whether our new Park shall be the ornament and blessing to the City, which it may become, will depend in a great degree upon the [illegible] by those who have the responsibility of laying it out.

The results of the wisdom or ignorance of the [illegible] or men, to whom this important duty [illegible], will not be immediately discerned [illegible] are to be the [illegible] in this case, though it will not take [illegible] to develop to a certain extent the excellences or defects of the plan adopted, whatever it may be. We devoutly hope that [illegible] hands the responsibility may [illegible] may have the skill to perform their task properly. In another part of our paper [illegible] to-day, a copy of the bill for regulating and laying out the Park which was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. [illegible]. The provisions of the bill, which seems to have been drawn up with great care and a conscientious [illegible] of its importance, strike us as well [illegible] to secure the end desired by the creation [illegible]

[illegible] than a hundred thousand dollars, so that, though it may cost much less than that amount, it can never cost more. When the Park shall be entirely completed, the interest on its cost, and the annual charge for keeping it in order, will not exceed $250,000, which will be the cheapest rent ever paid for so magnificent a source of health and recreation. Supposing our population to remain at 750,000, the cost to each individual inhabitant would be but little more that thirty cents a year; and for this trifling sum the people of this City and its suburbs, and the thousands of strangers who visit it, will enjoy one of the finest and most beautiful public gardens in the world.

Kansas.

The proofs multiply that the question of Slavery domination must and will be fought out on the plains of Kansas. The President has just issued a manifesto of his intentions, which is in substance *a declaration of war against those* inhabitants of Kansas, constituting a great majority of its population, who are struggling for the protection of their lives and the defence of their homes upon its soil, against an armed banditti from the Southern States, which has been trained and organized for their destruction. The times are full of peril. Kansas is at this moment the scene of civil war, suspended only for a few weeks by the severity of a season which forbids the assailants keeping the field. The armistice must be short. The ferocious and fanatical hordes which come and go at the call of ATCHISON, animated by no sentiment and guided by no principle other than a sectional hatred of Northern men, prepared for any crime and thinking it God's service if committed in the name of Slavery and the South, have retired to Winter quarters, and with arms in hand are waiting only the signal to fall on.

Upon the other side, the lately beleaguered towns and settlements of Kansas are still held and occupied by her citizens as entrenched camps in an enemy's country. Nightly patrols assure to the occupants that protection from sudden assault which their government denies; and the whole district bordering on the hostile frontier resembles the marches which in the middle ages divided contending nations, and were scantily peopled by an unquiet race who held their homesteads only by sufferance of moss troopers, cattle reivers and the vagrant outlaws who figure in the obscure annals of border warfare. The settlers of Kansas are fully apprised of the fate which awaits them if they intermit their vigilance or relax the energy of their preparations for defence. They therefore hold themselves in readiness for the renewal of the bloody scenes of last December.

This is not a condition in which American society can exist. It combines within itself most of the evils of war, wanting only the roar and clash of actual battle, the fierce shouts of the combatants and the groans of dying men to make it war. And while such is the actual state of affairs within the territory, the movements of the auxiliary parties to the struggle, at the North and South, correspond with it.

Southern Legislatures are discussing bills proposing appropriations of money for sustaining the "cause of the South in Kansas." By the same authority plans are considered for raising troops to march to the scene of action, and heavy bounties are proposed for recruits to join the army of the South in the noble enterprise of driving the Abolitionists out of Kansas. Southern members subscribe money to arm, equip, and organize these military companies. These proceedings point to one object—the organization of an army for a campaign in Kansas.

At the North the like activity prevails, though manifested in a different manner. The Free States are less occupied with military expeditions, but no proper exertion is omitted to encourage the migration of persons to the Territory who will both work the land and fight in defence of what their industry creates. Whether these objects are secured through the agency of associated capital or by the energy of individuals alone, or by both united, is to us a matter of entire indifference. It is enough that the emigrants to Kansas design making it their home; that they go there not for the purpose of making war on others, or for excluding or expelling the citizens of other portions of the Republic, but with the simple object of founding there free and Republican institutions, embracing, of course, the exclusion of Slavery by the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. That these men should go well armed, and with a resolute determination to use their arms, is a necessity resulting from the repeated invasions of the Territory by ruffians not intending to settle there, by the organized proscription and the numerous murders of Free-State inhabitants by the Slavery Party.

Such, then, is the attitude of antagonism as to Kansas, deliberately assumed by the North and the South. The former being for peace, yet prepared for defence, and the latter determined upon attack, we do not perceive how a collision can be avoided otherwise than by the authoritative interposition of the General Government in behalf of the people of Kansas and against their assailants.

In this exigency the President steps forward to throw fuel upon the fire which is about overspreading the Union, and arrays the authority of the Government and threatens to use the military forces of the country for the suppression of the Free-State Party. This document is a fair example of the Jesuitical duplicity which has characterized the policy of the President towards Kansas since the beginning of the troubles there, and the troubles began with the repeal of the compact which protected the Territory from the intrusion of Slavery. The proclamation contains one or two passages mildly frowning upon the border ruffians, but it is directed against the Free-State emigrants who are already in Kansas and those who intend emigrating thither, and against the great popular movement [illegible] North and South, for the [illegible]

[illegible] and crush that movement by force and he presumes to assert that the conflict which he thus designs to provoke, "shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other."

We humbly represent to the President that this is an occasion calling for something above the little expedients which determine party. The people will not be satisfied with cunningly constructed proclamations. *If the conservative force of this Government is to be employed for forcing Slavery into Kansas, we believe and we trust that it will be resisted to any extremity which may be necessary to defeat it.*

Our Chamber of Commerce on Reciprocity.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce is a very old and a very respectable institution;—respectable not only in its age, but in the character of its members. *It is accustomed, from* time to time, to discuss matters of public interest; its topics ranging from Yellow Fever on *the land, to Privateering on the sea.* The opinions which it puts forth generally attract some attention, and ought to be entitled to some weight. *But, like all other venerable* bodies, whose wisdom is innate and exclusive, it sometimes gets hold of a subject which it knows nothing about, and of which it makes very bungling work before it lets go.

Very much after this sort was the business of the last monthly meeting of the Chamber. A Report was then submitted upon "a more perfect Reciprocity of Commerce and Navigation between the adjoining British Provinces and the United States." This Report argues at some length that our Reciprocity Treaty of June, 1854, which allows the reciprocal interchange of the natural products only of the two countries, is too limited in its character; and that the Commerce between the United States and Canada ought to be made in "*every respect reciprocal.*" In accordance with the recommendations of this Report, the Chamber is about to memorialize Congress to pass an Act to remove all duties and restrictions on the importation into the United States *of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of* the Canadas; *also* to permit all ships and vessels built in Canada to participate on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervening between the two countries.

Now, in behalf of MANUFACTURERS, we protest against this memorial. Whatever may be the effect of an Universal Reciprocity upon our shipping interest—and *that* is a matter which merits a deeper consideration than it has yet received—we believe that its effect upon our manufacturing interests will be anything but favorable. No more direful disaster could befall them than the passage of the very Act which these respectable gentlemen pray for!

Take the manufacture of woolen goods, alone, which forms a large and important element in the Industry of our country. The unfortunate Tariff of 1846 has almost destroyed it. And how would it fare under this Universal Reciprocity scheme? The Chamber of Commerce has only to put on its thinking-cap, and it will see, as clear as a sunbeam, that this Act would operate directly *to place the Canadian manufacturer upon a better footing than his American neighbor.* For—as the former now gets his foreign wool free of duty, while the latter has to pay 30 per cent. for it—if the Canadian sends his fabrics into the United States *free*, he has the direct advantage of this 30 per cent. over our own manufacturer.

We have been trying for ten years to make broadcloths, but the tariff has been trying to prevent us; compelling us to go to Europe for them. It is well known that fine broadcloth cannot be made to compete with the European articles from American wool alone. A mixture of the fine short wool of Germany or Australia is required in the woof, while the strong wool that grows here makes the warp. These fine foreign wools, as we have said, the English and Canadian manufacturer imports free, but the American can import them only by paying a duty of 30 per cent., the same duty which the tariff affixes to the manufactured cloth itself. Now, under these circumstances, let the Canadian put his looms into operation, and let this universal reciprocity scheme—this commercial "free-love" theory of the Chamber of Commerce—become a law, and what will be the result? Every woolen spindle in our country will be stopped, and our market will be glutted with English fabrics! Indeed, we shall offer a direct bounty to the Canadian manufacturer at the expense of our own. We shall virtually annul the present duty of 30 per cent. on English broadcloth, while we retain it on the raw wool, and shall thus welcome free at our back-door what we have deemed it necessary to tax at our front!

But if our present Tariff is revised, as we hope it will be by the present Congress; and if wool and other raw materials are admitted FREE, which the interests, not only of our manufacturers, but of our wool-growers and consumers, demand—this act, even then, will prove detrimental to the country. A universal reciprocity law will give a direct and suicidal stab to our revenue. It will invite the establishment, upon our Canadian frontier, of a branch from every factory in England. Here, the English manufacturer will enjoy all the commercial privileges of an American citizen, without expatriating himself from any of his rights as a British subject. Here, he will supply us with goods manufactured expressly for the American market, without contributing one cent to the duty which all foreign manufactures ought to pay—so long as it is the policy of our Government to support itself by duties upon imports rather than by direct taxation upon the people.

This loss to the revenue of the country would, undoubtedly, be large. Last year, the value of foreign woolen goods entered at the Custom-Houses of the United States was $32,882,589, on which the freight paid to our ships, and the duty paid to our Government, amounted to [illegible]. Yet, under the Reciprocity [illegible] of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the [illegible] importation of woolen goods from England would greatly diminish, if not entirely cease, as they would come to us *free*, through Canada, cutting off a large slice of the annual revenue both of our Government and of our merchant ships.

We will allow that it is the intention of these gentlemen to reciprocate only with goods *actually* manufactured in the Canadas. But, does any one suppose that goods manufactured in Great Britain would not come to us direct through these British Provinces? The parent manufacturer in England would, in his Canadian branch, make precisely the same goods that he makes at home, or, he would supply the branch with the finished goods themselves, to be repacked and sent over the line into the United States. And how would it be possible for our Custom-House officers on the frontier to detect the deception? They certainly never would detect it, if they were no more astute than our petitioners!

Have the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce thought of these things? Are they business men, and yet totally ignorant of the philosophy of business? Do they aspire to *political legislation*, and yet ignore every established truth of political economy?

We all, as consumers, want our blankets and broadcloths cheap; but foreign competition will not make them cheap. We have had a continued struggle with it for the last ten years, and the result is that, to-day, there is hardly a yard of broadcloth on an American loom. Give our manufacturers a fair chance, and they will need nothing more. A skillful competition among themselves—a strife to excel by inventions and improvements in machinery, by a more wise and economical division of labor will soon furnish us with better and cheaper fabrics than we have yet seen. Then, the consumer will be benefited; and millions of gold, which would otherwise go to Europe, will be kept at home to give life to every branch of our domestic industry.

In short—this universal reciprocity law, of the Chamber of Commerce, makes the Canadas one of the United States, commercially, while they remain a British State, politically. And is it not absurd for us to do, *for a British State*, what we will not do for one of our own States? Would it not be absurd to allow Louisiana, for instance, to import, free of duty, certain goods which are dutiable in the other States,—knowing, too, that these goods will immediately be sent over her borders, into every State in the Union? And yet, this is exactly what these "grave and reverend seigniors" ask of us for Canada!

Kansas Weather.

GEN. SHANKLAND in his Lecture at Lowell, in speaking of the unusual severity of the Winter, said that he supposed it was the diffusion of President PIERCE's popularity at the South, giving them New-Hampshire weather. In Kansas, this New-Hampshire weather, together with a New-Hampshire President, inciting the "border ruffians" to a civil war upon Kansas, had caused a great deal of suffering and distress, nay, even destitution and death, among the Free-State settlers of Kansas. Still he hoped that the President would be renominated, and that the United States Senate would confirm the nomination of Gov. SHANNON, for a new Governor would give them a great deal of trouble. They had some trouble with Gov. SHANNON, but now he was broke in he would give them far less trouble than a new man. He advocated the renomination of PIERCE, and the confirmation of SHANNON—*both deserved it!* The President was certainly popular in New-Hampshire, for Senator WELLER, all the way from California, and COBB and ORR, all the way from South Carolina and Georgia, had come to Concord to tell the people so.

It is reliably stated that Antioch College has been freed from the load of debt under which it has labored. Eighty-five thousand dollars are pledged in three districts, comprising, 1st., Western Ohio, 2d, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 3d, the New-England States, and this liberal contribution will suffice to place the Institution again upon a good footing. HORACE MANN still continues its President. The friends of the College, alarmed at the barren prospect before them, have put forth very strenuous efforts for the relief of the Institution, and are understood to be greatly rejoiced at the success which has attended them. The regulations, it is well known, permit the reception of both male and female pupils, and the course of study pursued is eminently practical.

Irish Convention at Buffalo.

FIRST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

Notwithstanding the many detentions on the several railroad routes centering in this city, the Delegates to the "Irish Colonization Convention" are coming in fast. We have already, awaiting the opening of the Session, this afternoon, a large number of Representatives from all quarters of the Union and Canada.

A secret Caucus was held this morning to facilitate organization at the regular meeting, by affording an understanding as to the purpose of the sitting, and to set prominently before the members the right men for the right places. The object, as there explained, is the formation of some well organized and systematic plan to enable the Irish Catholics to settle on some lands to be chosen, and thus to form a national nucleus in North America, and also to devise and adopt means to raise money to aid the poor in this colonization.

The movement is said to have originated with the Rt. Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, and to have been put in train by THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Two parties are spoken of for the Presidency of the Convention, and these claimants for the presiding honors are backed by the constituencies respectively of Canada and the States. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE is prominent as a prime mover, and the Very Rev. A. MCDONNELL, of Kingston, C. W., the highest clergyman present, is the other man. He is a Vicar-General in the Church, and will probably be successful, the delegates being mainly church officers. Something of a national course is anticipated, and some members have proposed that a third man be sought out, to prevent a split into parties.

The Canadian members have pretty generally come well prepared with facts and figures, in hopes of convincing the Convention of the propriety of the location of settlement site in Canada West. This is more especially the case with those from St. Catherines and Brantford, which places are each particularly desirous of the Irish immigration.

Great unanimity is looked for from the fact that for so long a time the majority of the Catholic journals have been united as to the importance of the subjects to be considered. Ohio also looks to being recommended as a fitting spot for the Irishman's Retreat, and Columbus has sent up Rev. Mr. JAMES MEAGHER, Pastor of the church there, to look to this interest.

Among [illegible] there are [illegible], and, consequently, the [illegible] of one is [illegible] or denied by the [illegible] of the other, for which reason it is all but impossible to give any full statement of the [illegible] of the meeting. Organization will commence half an hour after the leaving of the mail, and the Convention will probably continue for three days. ARMAND.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

Burning of Five Fejee Towns by the U. S. Ship John Adams.

The Savages Severely Punished—Their Frightful Cruelties.

Ratification of a Treaty with the King of the Islands.

By the arrival of the *St. Louis* from Aspinwall we have received important intelligence from the Fejee Islands. We take the following from the Panama *Star and Herald* of Feb. 5:

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, E. B. BOUTWELL Commander, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, (3d February,) from the Fejee Islands, *via* Valparaiso.

The following interesting particulars have reached us:

The United States ship *John Adams* left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those Islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the *Fejeean* Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the Commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruising of the *John Adams* in the Fejee group of islands, five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

We learn that an important treaty has been ratified between Commander BOUTWELL and TUI VITI or THOKANBAU, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in reëstablishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

We also find the following paragraph in the Valparaiso *Mercury*, of Dec. [illegible]:

The American corvette *John Adams* came in on the 31st, forty-four days from the Fejee Islands. She was here in February last. She returns from a visit of punishment to the Fejeeans, on account of depredations committed by them on whale ships and their crews wrecked on their coasts. It is hoped the severity of the lesson may be effective to restrain the propensities of these cannibals for the future.

List of Officers of the United States Ship John Adams.

E. B. BOUTWELL, Commander.
D. [illegible] Lambert, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
J. B. Eggleston, Second Lieutenant.
F. H. Baker, Third Lieutenant.
E. H. Oakley, Fourth Lieutenant.
T. R. Potter, Surgeon.
Henry Myers, Purser.
L. T. Chatard, Captain's Clerk.
Wm. M. Mahoney, Sailmaker.
W. S. Hatch, Gunner.
G. H. Leech, Boatswain.

The Panama *Star* says: "We regret to learn that some of the officers and men of the *John Adams* are obliged to return to the United States in bad health, owing, we presume, to the hardships they had to undergo whilst at the Fejee Islands.

The *John Adams* is likely to remain in port for some weeks."

Some Account of the Fejee Savages—Their Ferocity—Massacres—Appearance of the John Adams at the Islands.

The following letter from the Fejee Islands to a gentleman in Philadelphia, (which we take from the *North American* of that city,) will be read in this connection with interest. The writer went to these Islands on a trading voyage thirty-two years ago, left the ship to which he was attached and settled at Levuka. Here he soon acquired the language and became a great favorite among the chiefs. He is quite an intelligent person, is altogether trustworthy, and has been of great service to all who have visited these Islands since his settlement upon them, as an interpreter and in procuring provisions, &c. After the return of the Exploring Expedition under Com. WILKES to the United States, Mr. WHIPPEY was made Vice Consul for these Islands:

FEEJEE ISLANDS, (LEVUKA,) Oct. 16, 1855.

MR. D——, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I promised, when you left here in the *Vincennes*, to let you know once in a while how things went on in the Islands. I commenced, and wrote you twice, but receiving no answers, I concluded that you either did not get the letters, or that you were dead; and I have not heard to the contrary till I saw your son here in the United States ship *St. Marys*. Therefore, I take this opportunity of letting you know that I am still alive. Most of the whites that were residing here at the time of your visit are dead. The old King of Ambou (TANOA) is dead. The King of Somo Somo, and all his sons, have been killed by SAM, the Chief of Ambou. The King of Rewa, and all his brothers but two, have been killed by the same man; and he has done nothing else but slaughter his countrymen ever since he has been in power.

TUI LEVUKA, the chief of this place when you were here, was killed, and most of the people in the town, by the people of the mountains of Ovolau. His son is now Chief of the place, and is at war with Ambou, and has been so for these two years past; that is, ever since our town was burnt by that party. Old TUI MUTHWATER was killed by GOUNEFORM shortly after you left, and the people have been at war ever since.

The burning of Tye and Swaib, and the chastisement at Malolo by the exploring expedition, has had a most lasting effect on the natives of those places, and I think that a white man in either would be as safe as in the City of New-York, at Malolo in particular, as they consider themselves belonging to America, and the question has been often asked by them, why they were not visited by the ships of war from America, as the island and people belong to them?

The Missionaries that were at Somo Somo left there without one proselyte. Mr. HUNT is dead, and also Messrs. CROSS and CARGILL. The mission has been doing next to nothing till of late, but they are now going on rapidly; young SAM has turned Christian for a while, and the Tonga people have been here for these last six months spreading starvation and destruction all over the group. They have now full possession of most all the Weather Islands; some of them are about leaving for their homes at Tongataboo.

There are about 60 or 70 whites on Ovolau, and about 300 children of half castes. Of late there have been some dreadful massacres on these islands by the Tongese, say 650, at two different times, have been killed.

The United States ships *St. Marys* and *John Adams* are now at anchor in this harbor, to investigate some robberies committed by the natives. I hope they will succeed, and do it well; if not, there will be no security for either white men or their property, or for the commerce of the American traders. There is still a great quantity of shell and bêche de mar procured here.

You must excuse all imperfections, as my lamp is dim.

Wishing you health and happiness, I remain your obedient servant, DAVID WHIPPEY.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—GOTTSCHALK gave his fifth Piano-forte Soirée here last evening. As usual, the room was crowded to suffocation. For this reason, perhaps, the audience was not quite so good-humored as it might have been. There was a little delay in the appearance of MR. GOTTSCHALK, and individual sovereignty asserted itself in a few hisses, when MR. GOTTSCHALK did appear. Punctuality is a great virtue in a Concert-room, and we do not object to a little dissatisfaction when it is not observed. In the present instance, however, MR. GOTTSCHALK was the victim of circumstances which he could not control, and although he came in for a scolding, did not merit it. It is so refreshing to hear a hiss in a Concert-room, that MR. GOTTSCHALK must pardon us for not sympathizing with him, and confessing that we enjoyed it. If people would only express their opinion a little more, artists like Mr. GOTTSCHALK would have their way smoothened before them.

The programme last evening contained several novelties; opening with a fantaisie for two pianos, on themes from "Il Trovatore," by Mr. C. WELS, and played by that gentleman and Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Mr. WELS has displayed a great deal of ingenuity and talent in the making of this piece. It is exceedingly effective, and when intrusted to first-class players, cannot fail to make a favorable impression. Among the many things played by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, we have only time to refer to the Carnival de Venise, and (pardon the connection,) Chopin's grand *Scherzo*. Our periodical indignation at the performance of the first piece is [illegible] in this instance by the playfulness with which it is entered in the programme [illegible], and for the rest, we content ourselves with saying that it is the only version of this [illegible] theme we have heard [illegible] which was capable of interesting us by the quaintness and striking originality of its harmonic treatment, and the perfect faultlessness of its performance. We could listen to it again with [illegible]

[illegible] CHOPIN, and for this reason he is [illegible] likely to be misunderstood by those who would play his works. GOTTSCHALK is the only pianist we can call to mind who possesses in a [illegible] degree many of the striking characteristics of this great composer. In the performance of the Scherzo he was [illegible], and the best traits of the composer and the player were blended together in a [illegible] harmonious whole. We trust Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give us other opportunities of hearing CHOPIN's music.

Mr. APTOMMAS assisted on the harp. If this gentleman is not already the best player in the world, he soon must be, for he improves on every hearing. The first fantaisie, by ALVARS, (we did not hear the second,) was executed with perfectly marvellous dexterity and delicacy. If Mr. APTOMMAS were to die, or lose his harp, or mislay the key, it would seriously afflict the musical world. He is really one of the great attractions of our City.

Paul Julien

Gives his second concert to-night, at Niblo's Saloon.

Concert.

The German Ladies' Society, (Deutscher Frauenverein,) for the relief of widows and orphans, gives a very attractive Concert to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Miss BRAINERD, Mr. PERRING, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's quartette party, are among the principal performers.

Philharmonic Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was pleased to see, in your paper of the 12th inst., a communication respecting the Philharmonic Society. [illegible]

[illegible] S. [illegible] H.

Collision in the East River.

Yesterday, at 4 P. M., a collision occurred at Pier No. 11 East River, between the [illegible] *Europa* and *Metropolitan*, [illegible] and the brig [illegible]. The *Europa* and the brig were lying on the upper side of the pier at the mouth of the slip, and it being the last of the flood tide the ship *Metropolitan*, while being warped around from the pier-head into the slip, was struck by a large field of ice, which drove her afoul of the brig, and caused her bowsprit to carry away the brig's mainmast close to the deck, and stove her quarter railing and bulwarks. The quarter-boat of the *Europa* was also smashed by the falling of the brig's mast, and the second mate of the ship E., in attempting to clear away the wreck, had one of his hands severely injured.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 155 pupils, of whom [illegible] are State beneficiaries, and the remainder supported by the States of Maryland, New-Jersey, Delaware, and by friends. An extension of the bounty of the Commonwealth is requested by the Directors, inasmuch as the recent additions to the building will enable it to accommodate 250 inmates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING GOODS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day [illegible]
MOUS. DE LAINES.
New styles; price only [illegible] per yard.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.
20 cases just received;
NEW STYLES AND CHOICE COLORINGS.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

R. R. R.
WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the following letter from Jeptha Gardinier, of Dresden, Tenn. [illegible]

CRIPPLED WITH [illegible] [illegible]
JEPTHA GARDINIER.
A Severe Fall—Injury to the Knee-Pan—[illegible]—Timely Arrival—Successful Efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
[illegible]
JEPTHA GARDINIER.
[illegible]
R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., [illegible] St. Paul's Church, New-York. [illegible]
P. M. RADWAY & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 108 Broadway.
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

How lightly falls the foot of [illegible]
That only treads on flowers.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls, parties, weddings, &c.; [illegible] fancy boots and shoes of all the [illegible]
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. [illegible]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
[illegible]
Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof locks, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] practical science and beauty, [illegible] fabric, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible]
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Indelible—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

Building Associations.—[illegible]
GEORGE S. ANDREWS, [illegible]

[illegible] at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

[illegible]

[illegible] "sneak" [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] of dwellings [illegible] they can find. Lately they have adopted, and carried out pretty successfully, another plan for obtaining plunder. The dodge is [illegible]. The "sneak" hangs about or within one of the principal clothing and dry goods stores until the errand boy is dispatched to deliver a package of goods ordered by a customer. The "sneak" [illegible] the boy's destination, and is quite sure to be there, standing on the steps, ready to receive him, with the observation, [illegible] have brought my bundle—give it [illegible] all right." The unsuspecting boy delivers it [illegible], but soon after finds out that it's [illegible] the thief has made way with [illegible] and repeated the operation again [illegible] with like success. Things of this kind occurred so frequently that Officers Shanghai and [illegible], of the Reserved Corps, were detailed to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty parties. A few days investigation convinced them that there was a regularly organized gang of these sneak thieves, living somewhere in the [illegible] Ward, and that they there deposited their plunder. The officers labored diligently for several days, but did not meet with much success. Finally, on Tuesday last, they "piped" a man named James Clark alias Lewis through Broadway and up to Madison-avenue. His movements being suspicious, they followed him till late at night, when they arrested him and his brother Theodore [illegible] of 16—in one of the Third-avenue cars. The prisoners, on being taken from the car, plead hard to be let off and even attempted to bribe the officers to let them go by offering them their gold watches. The offer was not accepted; they were both taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. They found on the persons of the prisoners a number of pawn-tickets for coats, shawls, dresses, &c. The officers then proceeded to the house occupied by the prisoners, and here they found hats, dresses, shawls and wearing apparel of different kinds amounting in value to about $1,000. Among the property so found, was a silk dress valued at $[illegible], which was subsequently identified by its owner.

During the night of the commitment, James, the elder of the prisoners, managed to break three locks and escape from confinement. Officer Shanghai was sent in immediate pursuit, but his best exertions during the night and the whole of the next day did not lead to the re-arrest of the fugitive. However he continued the search, and about 11 o'clock the next (Wednesday) night, he had the satisfaction of discovering the person for whom he was looking standing in Vesey-street with a friend. Clark was dressed in disguise, but not sufficiently so to evade the sharp eye of the "shadow," who, knowing the desperate character of the man with whom he had to deal, resolved so to act as to prevent him from doing any mischief or carry into execution his threat "not to be taken alive." So, suddenly springing towards him, the officer tripped Clark up, and without allowing him to rise, put on the hand-cuffs. Thus taken unawares and deprived of the power to resist, the prisoner was quietly reconducted to his vacated quarters in the Station-house and so secured that he could not again escape. In the morning both prisoners were taken before Justice Pearson, at the Fourth District Police Court, and committed for examination.

All the property recovered was taken to the Fourth District Court. Some of it has been identified by the owners, but the greater portion awaits identification. Such of the stolen goods as are pawned will be taken out, and there is but little doubt that all or nearly all of the large amount of plunder will be restored to the parties from whom it was stolen. The officers already mentioned are still on the alert, and are sanguine of being able to break up the entire gang,—of which the elder Clark was the reputed chief,—and thus rid the community of a set of desperate thieves.

[illegible] A PEDDLER—AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

Solomon [illegible], a peddler of jewelry, went into a house at the corner of Eighth-street, with a view of disposing of some of his wares. He found two women there, named Mary Gillen and Ann Leary. After some conversation, the women (so it is alleged) forced a quarrel on the poor peddler. During the excitement consequent thereon, a man, named John Gillen, said to be the husband of Ann Gillen, snatched the peddler's box from his arm and ran away with it through a rear door. The peddler essayed to follow, but was tightly clutched by both the women, who maintained their grasp until they thought the runaway had time to make his escape. The man Gillen was seen to clamber over a fence and run down Sixth-street, but was not afterwards to be found. The peddler at once called in the aid of the Police, who took both the women into custody. Later in the day the man Gillen was found with the stolen jewelry, which was returned to the delighted owner. The three prisoners were brought before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Highway robberies are of nightly occurrence. A young man named [illegible], residing in Varick-street, was attacked at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, at the corner of Varick and Beach streets, by four ruffians, and robbed of $[illegible] and some pocket articles of small value. One of the robbers seized Mr. [illegible] around the neck and held his head in such a manner as to prevent his giving an alarm. In their haste the ruffians did not take Mr. [illegible]'s watch, but they broke the chain to which it was attached. The scoundrels succeeded in making their escape.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A sailor, named James Hamilton, got on a spree in Water-street, on Wednesday night, and at a late hour got knocked down in Cherry-street, by a party of three men, who evidently intended to rob him. He held fast to his watch, but was badly beaten by his ruffianly assailants. His cries of help brought to his assistance Officer Reeder, of the Fourth Ward, who succeeded in arresting a man whom Hamilton identified as one of his assailants. The other two escaped. The prisoner gave his name as Richard Jones. He is by birth an Englishman, and resides in [illegible]-street. He was committed for examination by Justice Welsh.

THIEVES ASSAULTING THE POLICE AND CITIZENS WITH KNIVES.

Policeman [illegible], of the Seventh Ward, while on his beat yesterday morning, observed two men in the act of stealing a box of sperm candles from the door of Martin's grocery store, at the corner of Houston and Catharine streets. He attempted to take them in custody, when one of them, named James Williams, drew a dirk knife and plunged it at the officer, but only cut his coat. Several citizens by this time came to the assistance of the officer, but they were all kept at bay by the rogues, both of whom brandished their knives and threatened to cut the first man who approached. This parleying continued some time, but at length Williams was overpowered and taken to the Station-house. His companion made his escape. Williams was taken before Justice Brennan, who committed him for trial.

George C. Holbrook, doing business at No. [illegible] Broadway, was on Wednesday committed by Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of false pretences. The prosecutor, John E. Courtney, of No. 7 State-street, stated that he was led by an advertisement for a clerk to call upon Holbrook, who gave him a situation in his place at $40 per month, and induced him to loan him $100. When the first month had expired the defendant refused to pay either the $40 due for services or the $100 lent. Courtney was held as a witness.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH BY DRINKING BRANDY.

A boy, named Michael Mahon, aged 8 years and 6 months, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of an overdose of brandy drank the day previous. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and from the evidence of the mother, it appeared that on the day previous to his death, Michael with some other boys, went out to play. Some hours after he was found lying insensible at the foot of the stairs. He was put to bed and a doctor called, when it was shown that the child was suffering from the effects of drinking a large quantity of brandy. Various remedies were resorted to to relieve the sufferer, but without avail. He sank gradually, and died at 2 o'clock the next morning. A strong disposition was shown by the friends of the deceased to screen the guilty party who gave the brandy to the child, and all the efforts of the Coroner could not elicit any facts sufficient to warrant a charge of guilt against any one. It was further shown by the evidence, that the child had been frequently drunk before, and that he [illegible]. The Jury returned a verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by an overdose of brandy, given him by some party or parties to the Jury unknown.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $16,000 the first year, as can be shown on interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, Times Office, with real name.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—A young married man, having [illegible], would like to form a partnership with a person having an established paying business. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, all this week, J. W. E., Times Office. Communications confidential.

WANTED.—A man with $[illegible] can purchase a light respectable business, by which he can earn [illegible] per day. No more capital ever required. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED.—With $3,000 or $5,000, in the importing of a patent staple article, exclusively the advertiser's. Address S. J., Times Office, with real name.

MACHINE FOR SALE.—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. [illegible]

[illegible] AND SHIPPING [illegible] Inquire of C. P. & E. HOYT, No. 286 [illegible], corner of Jefferson.

[illegible] Jamaica and St. Croix rum [illegible] and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

Oxygenated Bitters, a cure for Dyspepsia.—The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible, but refer to certificates of gentlemen well known to the public, for abundant proof that they have been remarkably successful.

Professor Elie Charlier.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned having heard that you contemplated the preparation of a course of lectures on distinguished French women, respectfully request you to deliver a series on so interesting a subject, and one which you are so well adapted to discuss, before the public at such time and place as will best suit your convenience.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD CROSBY,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
BENJ'N N. MARTIN,	CHARLES KING,
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,	WM. BERRIAN,
ISAAC FERRIS,	WM. ADAMS,
WM. R. RENWICK,	HORATIO ALLEN.

Feb. 8, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to deliver a course of lectures on distinguished French women. It will give me great pleasure to conform to your kind request during the present month.

Respectfully yours,
ELIE CHARLIER.

To Professor H. CROSBY and others.

"Pledged unto Truth, to Liberty, and Law.—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe." The members of the different "Live Oak Clubs," and all others favorable to the election of GEO. LAW as President of the United States, are invited to attend a meeting of the "Young Men's George Law Association of the City of New-York" on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1856, at 7½ o'clock, at "Live Oak Hall," No. 765 Broadway.

CHAS. A. PECK, President.
SAMUEL WARD, F. R. HALLETT, Secretaries.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—PARK BENJAMIN will, by special request, deliver his lecture on "Matrimony" at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1856. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents each; may be obtained at ROSE's bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S music store, No. 28 Court-st.; SWAYNE'S bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and at the door.

Rev. W. H. Milburn will deliver a lecture in the Carlton-st. M. E. Church, (near Myrtle-av.) Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Subject: *The Old Pioneers of the West.* Tickets 50 cents—may be at the bookstore of WM. SWAYNE, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that the Collector of Taxes on Wakefield, will be at No. 189 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th instant. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there to deliver Deeds to those who are entitled to them.

N. B.—Each member must pay the tax on his lot, whether he has received the Deed or not.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as good cook, and understands baking and pastry perfectly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Has no objection to city or country. Can take charge of the milk and butter, if required, and can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Address CATHERINE, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, neat, tidy young woman as seamstress, and to do the chamberwork of a private family. She is a good shirt sewer, and can come well recommended. Or she would take a place to do the housework of a small family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 58 Hudson-st., near Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls, with excellent City reference, one as waitress in all its branches; a competent parlor maid; will do the fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; takes care of the silver; wages $8. Excellent City reference. The other as cook and laundress in all its branches; understands pastry and meats; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 329 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or children's nurse. Can bring good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED—As governess, by a young English lady, experienced in teaching music, French, German, Italian and English. Good references given and expected. Address L. M. Y., *Post-Office*, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to take care of a child and sew, or to do chamberwork. Has recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 108 East 26th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; perfectly understands it in all its branches. Apply at No. 56 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 267 Broadway corner of Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 148 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; had several years practice in this country; thoroughly understands the propagation and management of hot and green-house plants. Also, the culture of the grape under glass; together with a general knowledge of gardening. Satisfactory reference from his present situation can be obtained. May be seen personally for one month at the residence of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., Iranistan, near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman, and a graduate of College, desires a situation as the private instructor in the Classics and Mathematics of a young man desirous of preparing himself for College. Would be willing to teach the same to a young lady or ladies. Terms, references, &c., may be ascertained by addressing FRANCIS A., *Times Office.*

CANVASSERS WANTED—In this and other cities, for the sale of VanAnden's Portable Writing Case and Copying Press. Single cases sent by Mail. Price, $1. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

WAITER AND COOK ARE WANTED—In a private family. The cook must thoroughly understand cookery in all its branches, marketing, &c.; the waiter must also be thoroughly competent. Their services will be required by 1st March. Early application, with testimonials, must be made at No. 149 Grand-st.

A MAN WANTED—To canvass the City of New-York for subscription to a view now being published. Great inducements will be offered to a suitable applicant. Call at ENDICOTT & CO.'s, No. 59 Beekman-st.

GIRLS WANTED—To make wire and buckram frames. None but those who understand the business need apply. GEORGE A. COX & CO., Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—Nurses, cooks, seamstresses, waiters, foot-boys and grooms, are wanted at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., for situations now ready.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. No present agents. For particulars address or call upon ALLEN & CO., No. 169 Water-st., New-York.

COOK WANTED—English, Scotch, German or Colored, competent and willing to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 90 East 15th-st., before 12 o'clock or after 6.

MAN WANTED—Who understands regulating and tuning Pianos. Apply at R. GLENN'S, No. 83 Spring-st.

GIRL WANTED—A young American Protestant girl, to assist in the care of a child, and about the house. Apply at No. 156 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Publishing House, who thoroughly understands writing wrappers and mailing newspapers, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Applicants will please address, in their own handwriting, Box No. 2,975 Post-Office, stating reference.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman about leaving town for the next few months, wishes to secure board for his wife and sister and child, four years of age, in a private family, situated between 4th and 20th sts., and 4th and 8th-avs. A parlor and bedroom wanted. None but a private family need answer, and reference given and required. Address H. P. W., *Times* office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—In a strictly private Protestant family, board, parlor and bed-room, good size, for a gentleman and his wife, not above 14th-st., near 6th or 8th avs. The gentleman will take his dinners down town except on Sundays. Terms not so much of an object, provided the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Address Y., Box No. [illegible]

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Board, with privilege of washing, either in a private family or boarding house, within five minutes' walk of Union-square. Terms moderate. Address C. E., Box No. 3,087.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, *en suite*, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—[illegible] Mr. GAUDU, No. 153 Walker-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible];
OR,
THE RIVER THIEVES OF PARIS.

This thrilling romance, by the author of "The Creole Wife; A Page from the Black Book," will be commenced in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY,
for Sunday, Feb. 17.

Don't fail to get a copy. The romance will be found equal to the best productions of

EUGENE SUE.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL UPON VIRGINIA LIFE.
JUST PUBLISHED:
OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
BY MISS WORMELEY.
Author of "Amabel, a Family History."

From the Boston Advertiser.
The first romance of Miss Wormeley was well received. This new story will, we think, be even more popular than its predecessor. * * * Whoever begins the work will finish it.

From the Boston Atlas.
Its great merits are its fidelity to the realities of the life it depicts, the beauty of its descriptions, the nice exactness with which it delineates the softer shades of character, and its simple, easy elegance of style.

From the Boston Transcript.
Let us bespeak a hearty welcome for "Our Cousin Veronica." It is a neat, authentic, finished, and pleasing picture of Virginia life. * * Fine command of language, keen sense of character, thoughtfulness and refinement.

From Harper's Magazine for February.
As a whole we cannot hesitate to regard this work as possessing superior merit, showing a large and refined culture, a justness of thought, and a home-bred naturalness of feeling which are not always discovered in the popular novels of the day.

From Putnam's Magazine.
Suggesting sound truths and awakening good feelings. The story is well told.

From the Boston Traveller.
The style of the work is sweet, chaste and simple, and withal very attractive. The plot is well devised; the tale is full of interest.

From the New-York Herald.
It is impossible to take up this book without being struck by the strong good sense and force of thought which it displays.

From the New-York Daily Times.
Miss Wormeley possesses a very graphic pen, large constructive power, great command over the pathetic in narrative, and a delicate appreciation of character. * * She has produced as good an account of Southern life and exhibited as fine a succession of Southern characters as we have yet encountered.

From the Illustrated Newspaper.
We recommend this volume to our readers for its intrinsic literary excellence, and pronounce it the best and most finished original work of fiction that has been submitted to our judgment for many a day. We have gone over the pages with critical attention, and feel a pleasure in testifying to the genuine artist-like air that pervades them.

From the New-York Express.
We were charmed with the clear and calm beauty of its style, and especially with its numerous landscape descriptions. Some of these are quite exquisite.

From the New-York Albion.
Cousin Veronica is delightful reading.

One vol. 12mo. Price, $1 25.
ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW EDITION OF
AMABEL;
A FAMILY HISTORY.
Uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

WOLFSDEN;
AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF
THINGS THERE AND THEREUNTO PERTAINING,
AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN.

"Clever chiels an' bonnie bizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."

This is the unique title of an original book. Unlike the great majority of recent novels, it was written by a man. It is not one of the quiet, neutral-tinted, domestic stories; but a book *of strong and positive character.* The location is in Maine, under the shadow of the White Mountains. The descriptions of country life have a freshness and piquancy, like the native flavor of wild berries and fruits, which cultivation cannot give.

Without much attempt at artistic construction, the incidents are varied, and many of them thrilling. The finding of the lost child Amy, and the tragical fate of the blacksmith, Bang, are among the most powerful sketches in modern fiction.

In one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Billings.
Price $1 25.

EDITH HALE.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting, also, another picture of New-England life, drawn from an entirely different stand-point. Some features of it were suggested, doubtless, by the books written a few years since upon the relations of clergymen with religious societies. The book, however, is neither a "Sunny Side" nor a "Shady Side," but takes an independent and impartial view of the subject. The story is full of incident, and the heroine, in her changing fortunes, will win the reader's admiration, as well as his sympathy. The dry humor, sharp common sense, and natural eloquence of old "Father Shaw," one of the author's favorite characters, will commend him to every reader.

In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.
The above works will be published Feb. 20.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

VALUABLE WORK FOR BUSINESS MEN.
A NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Representing the extent, enterprise, prosperity, and growth of the mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical and professional business of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, together with a New-York department, entirely devoted to New-York interests, containing a guide to the Eastern merchant and traveler visiting New-York, and an accurately compiled Business Directory of the most prominent houses in the City.

NO CASH TAKEN IN ADVANCE.

Extra lines and advertisements will be inserted on reasonable terms.

Gentlemanly canvassers are now engaged soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for the above work, who will present a specimen of the work as an authority for their agency.

All communications respecting the New-York department should be addressed to WM. H. BOYD, At the New-York City Directory Office, No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

The following vote in regard to the work was passed by the Board of Trade in Boston, Dec. 17, 1855:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade look with favor upon the announcement of a New-England Business Directory which Mr. George Adams has the intention to publish, and consider that it will be a valuable work of reference to the business community.

The work will be of octavo size, handsomely printed, and contain from six to eight hundred pages. Subscription price, $3 50.

PEOPLE'S EDITION OF COOPER'S NOVELS
NOW READY.
THE TWO ADMIRALS,
Being Volume XXX. of the new and improved edition of the entire works of
J. FENIMORE COOPER,
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will commence his course of lectures on *Contemporary English Fiction*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*Old English Fiction.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 22—*Bulwer and D'Israeli.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—*Dickens.*
FRIDAY, Feb. 29—*Charlotte Bronte,* (CURRER BELL.)
WEDNESDAY, March 5—*Charles Kingsley and the Novels of Reform.*
FRIDAY, March 7—*Thackeray.*

Course tickets to members, $1 50; non-members, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

ROMANISM.—Rev. Dr. LORD, formerly a French Canadian Roman Catholic Priest, but now the Peoples' Colporteur, will deliver a lecture on the above subject, at the Manhattan Hall in 4th-st., near Avenue D, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at the same hour, when he will appear in his priestly dress, and will exhibit a number of relics, such as beads, cross, crucifix, scapula, &c. Admission to the second lecture, 12½c.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN'S Sixth and Last Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley—The Western Mind, its Manifestations, Eloquence and Humor*, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

GOUGH IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.—CLINTON-AVENUE.—Mr. J. B. GOUGH will lecture on Temperance, THIS EVENING, at the New Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and La Fayette avs., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 Cents, paid at the Door.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The world-renowned traveler, KIT KARSON, who has crossed from Missouri River to California six times, will appear at Smith & Co.'s, Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of FRIDAY & SATURDAY. No increase in the prices of tickets.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY—Are respectfully invited to attend a private Lecture on *The Past, the Present, and the Future of the Library*, to be given at Hope Chapel on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for members only may be had (gratis) at the Library desk.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to consider the affairs of the Library, on the EVENING of FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 8½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. By order of the Board of Trustees. ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS—Will deliver a lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING at Stuyvesant Institute. Subject: "Material progress of the next 50 years." Admission 10 cents.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Will meet at Head-quarters on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of

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LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at the Station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in 26th-st., New-York, or in cars between New-York and New-Haven, a Wallet containing about $60 in small bills and a promissory note signed by A. H. Rice, dated Jan. 15, 4 months, for $69 50, and Douglas Axe Co.'s acceptance of Narragansett Brick Co.'s draft indorsed by them, dated Jan. 14, 3 months, for $216 90, and other papers of no value to any but the owner, payment having been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office, or on its receipt by mail, addressed to

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LOST.—Pass-book No. 179,969, on the Bank for Savings. The finder will please return the same to the Bank, No. 107 Chambers-st.

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Those who have attended the sale during the last two weeks can give ample testimony to the fact that this is no humbug. Their almost daily visits speak loud and uncontrovertible.

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INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON,	WM. ALLAGEN,
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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

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TO PIANO-FORTE [illegible]—[illegible] lot of piano-forte [illegible] benches, [illegible] together with the [illegible] will be sold [illegible]. Inquire at [illegible] evening.

HALLET [illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL—[illegible] respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that their GRAND FAREWELL and POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT [illegible] FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1856.

They will be assisted by Madame [illegible], Mr. H. MEISSNER, Mr. E. HERING, who will perform a solo on the Spirit Echo, a new instrument [illegible] the sounds are produced by [illegible] with the fingers, Mr. [illegible], and Mr. DAVIS.

PROGRAMME.

1. Gockel's Concertstück, Hommage à Mendelssohn [illegible] A. Gockel
2. Cavatina from Donizetti's [illegible]
3. Vieuxtemps' Grand Fantaisie Caprice [illegible] Paul Julien
4. Buckley's Song, "My Soul, my Heart," [illegible]
5. a. Les Adieux, b. Le Triomphe, Grand Galop [illegible], composed and executed by A. Gockel
6. Ballad—"Within a mile of Edinboro' Town" [illegible]
7. Solo for the Spirit Echo [illegible] Mr. E. Hering
8. De Beriot's Concerto, "[illegible]" [illegible] Paul Julien
9. Brignoli's Song, [illegible]
10. Liszt's Transcription of [illegible] A. Gockel
11. Allard's Grand Variations [illegible] Paul Julien

The grand piano is from Mr. Chickering's, and the [illegible] piano from Schuetze & Ludolff, No. 251 Broadway.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Tickets, 50 cents, (reserved seats 25 cents extra,) may be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK, being unavoidably obliged to postpone his departure to Lima for six or eight weeks, will during this time accede to the request of numerous friends, and receive a limited number of pupils on the piano-forte. He has engaged the piano-forte ware rooms of Mr. [illegible], No. 709 Broadway, where early application, by letter, must be made. The term will consist of twelve lessons. Price $60. Applications may also be left at the [illegible] music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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Are received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.

Tickets for sale at the Box Office from [illegible] A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, OR 11 FOR TEN DOLLARS.

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ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY

of a superior order, and fun without vulgarity.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

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WINTER'S TALE.

Scenery, entirely new, by [illegible] Mr. Hilliard
Costumes, all new, by [illegible] Mr. Keyser

AN ORIGINAL OVERTURE,

Composed expressly for this piece by G. F. Bristow, Esq. New Entr'actes, composed by E. Woolf, Esq., Director of the Orchestra.

Leontes, King of Sicilia [illegible] Mr. E. L. Davenport
Hermione, Queen to Leontes [illegible] Mrs. A. Parker
Perdita, her daughter [illegible] Miss M. Thorne
Paulina, wife to Antigonus [illegible] Mrs. Hughes
Polixenes, King of Bohemia [illegible] Mr. [illegible]
Florizel, his son [illegible] Mr. [illegible]
The Old Shepherd [illegible] Mr. Moore
The Clown, his son [illegible] Mr. [illegible]
Autolycus, a Rogue and a Peddler [illegible] Mr. Burton

The new Scenery consists of: Vestibule in a Sicilian Palace, with view of Mount Etna; the Queen's Chamber; the Temple of Apollo at Delphos; the [illegible] Prison—a Night Scene; the Palace of Leontes during the Queen's trial and rendering of the oracle of Apollo; the Sea Shore during a Storm; Apparition of Time, surrounded by Clouds; the Farm Grounds; Shepherd's Cottage, and View in Bohemia; the Palace of the Sicilian King; the celebrated Statue Scene in the Sicilian Palace.

In Act 4th, a Character Dance by the Shepherds.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, the entertainments will commence with the drama entitled the

ICE WITCH;
OR, THE FROZEN HAND.

Harold [illegible] Mr. J. H. Allen | Druda [illegible] Miss [illegible]

To be followed by the Pantomime of

THE MAGIC BARREL.

To conclude with the drama of the

INVASION OF IRELAND;
OR, THE OATH OF McMURROUGH.

Art McMurrough, Mr. Allen | Florence [illegible] Miss [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, 1856,

KING CHARMING.

Charming the 1st, King, Punial | Henpecko [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

To be followed by the Drama of

THE SEA OF ICE.

Capt. de Lascours [illegible] Mr. [illegible]
Mme. de Lascours [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

There will be no performance TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—Late THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, the performance will commence with the Comedy of

MASKS AND FACES.

Sir Charles Pomander [illegible] Mr. George Jordan
Mrs. Margaret Woffington [illegible] Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with the popular Farce of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at ¼ to 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, 1856, will be presented, the Comedy entitled

LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Tipley [illegible] Mr. Lester | Plantagenet [illegible] Mr. Brougham
Helen Plantagenet [illegible] Mrs. Hoey

After which, the Extravaganza of

POCAHONTAS.

Powhattan, Mr. Brougham | Pocahontas [illegible] Miss [illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Sixth time of the great drama of THE FATE OF CALAS, which will be performed THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Edward, C. W. CLARKE; Pauline, Mrs. FRANK DREW. After which the farce of OUR GAL. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, POOR PILLICODDY and the KING'S GARDENER. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents.

THE CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS—Will take place THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 15, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, with the assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss BRAINERD, Messrs. EDER, MASON, TIMM, SCHMITZ, BEAMES, BISFELDT, QUARTETTE PARTY, and the GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL—respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that their GRAND FAREWELL and POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT, will take place on FRIDAY, Feb. 15. They will be assisted by several eminent artists.

Tickets, 50 cents, (reserved seats 25 cents extra,) may be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at DANSKIN'S Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway, on and after Thursday, Feb. 14.

DON'T GO YET.—Those beautiful panoramic paintings of China and Japan, so highly spoken of by all who see them, and the correctness of which is certified by Commodore Perry, Bayard Taylor, and others, we are sorry to hear, will leave the City soon. Let all who desire a correct idea of the manners, customs, &c., of those singular people, go and see these paintings before they leave.

"COLD WATER BATH."—HERNE THE HUMBUG," AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. All right, Isaac; no distress; [illegible] safe; Captain and crew healthy! Look out for "HERNE THE HUMBUG," with all the donkeys, goats, camels, ponies, &c., &c. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE, OUR WITHERS ARE UNWRUNG."—Herne, the Hunter, above, but look out for "HERNE THE HUMBUG," at Purdy's National Theatre, EVERY NIGHT next week. Which the greater humbug? Go it, Isaac. Move on.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient Gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

"LET THE STRICKEN DEER GO WEEP"—We can't help it. "HERNE THE HUMBUG," must be performed EVERY NIGHT next week, at Purdy's National Theatre. Now go out of danger, Isaac.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public.

This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium.

Those who read or write much in the evening, will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye.

For general family use, burning in stores, [illegible] ships, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and [illegible] houses, this oil is as yet unequalled.

It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick, does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather.

The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light equal to two or three gas burners.

This oil can be used in Camphene and [illegible] lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers [illegible], country residences and steamers.

The usual discount to wholesale dealers.

AUSTENS, Agents of
The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company,
No. 5 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long and clear and very brightly; being perfectly free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. By the barrel, by gallons cash. The only Agent of this make.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 420 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible] IN POSSESSION.

The Supreme Court Summarily Adjourned for One Week.

THE FINEST FARCE OF THE SEASON.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*

Yesterday morning, several hundred persons assembled in the General Term Room expecting to see some fun. They succeeded in seeing, (those who were fortunate enough to be in front,) Mr. Henry E. Davies seated on the Bench reading the DAILY TIMES. [illegible] those persons who enjoyed such things began to applaud [illegible] in quite a theatrical style. The [illegible] from this mode of enjoyment attempted to put a stop to it by *hissing.* The Judges of the Court all this while were down stairs consulting as to what it was best to do. At some few minutes past [illegible], Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and PEABODY entered in solemn order, and took their seats upon the Bench by the side of the would-be Judge. Mr. DAVIES then quietly laid down the TIMES and arranged himself for business.

ROOSEVELT, J.—"Officer, open the General Term."

Officer—"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All manner of persons who have any further business at this General Term of the Supreme Court, draw near and give your attention and you shall be heard!"

ROOSEVELT, J.—"Officer, adjourn the General Term until this day week."

Officer—"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All manner of persons who have any further business at this General Term of the Supreme Court depart hence, and appear here this day week, to which time this Court is adjourned!"

The Judges then left the bench.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the crowd.

Officer—"There must be order in the Court-room!"

"Ha! ha! ha!! Good! Go it! Hurrah!" [illegible] the crowd.

At this juncture, the officer was unable to preserve the proper length of face, and this deviation from duty was received with a shout the like of which is not often heard in our good old sober, steady General Term.

We have received the following communication in respect to this matter, which will be read with interest: The struggle just at present between the gentlemen is not for a decision as to which is really properly entitled to the place, but to who shall occupy the seat for the time being until a judicial decision can be had; and the other parties on that Bench are compelled for this purpose to decide whom they will [illegible] recognize and associate with, as their colleague in the meantime. They have decided and informed both the gentlemen in a statement, a copy of which we published some days ago, that they shall recognize Mr. PEABODY and not Mr. DAVIES until judicial action shall be had and he is now sitting with two of them, Justices ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, holding the General Term of the Court by invitation from them.

The following letter from CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., to his client, Mr. PEABODY, gives a statement of the matter so very clear that it can hardly be misunderstood:

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

DEAR SIR: In the case of the People on the relation of Henry E. Davies against Edward P. Cowles, the Court of Appeals has decided that any vacancy existing in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court on the election day should then be filled by the people without reference to the question whether any formal notice was or could have been given.

The attention of the Court was called to the known fact, not stated in the pleadings, that there were two vacancies, and that, according to other statements on the record, the ballots of the four candidates, Messrs. Davies, Hilton, Leonard and Peabody, were, by an inevitable necessity, as well as by the express provision of the election law, void for uncertainty in not designating the particular vacancy which the electors intended to fill.

Leave to withdraw the demurrer and to answer was granted on my motion, in despite of a strenuous opposition by Mr. Hill, the counsel for Mr. Davies. It was only for the purpose of bringing this new view of the case before the Court, that I asked leave to answer; and certainly my motion ought not to have been granted if the Court had not deemed my position sound.

A fuller investigation has elicited the fact that Mr. Davies' complaint was also erroneous in its statements as to the form of the ballots; those given for himself, Mr. Hilton and Mr. Leonard, are void; those given for you, with perfect precision designated the vacancy intended to be filled.

Under these circumstances, it is clear to my mind that you ought to claim the office, and to adopt the best means which circumstances may place in your power, to procure a conclusive judicial determination upon it without delay.

This would be done with the greatest ease and promptitude if Mr. Cowles would avail himself of the liberty given and put in an answer.

It is probable that this will not be done. Mr. Davies claims that by some implied compact existing between himself and Mr. Cowles, that gentleman cannot, without a violation of honor, do any act to disturb the judgment, which has been pronounced; and in this Mr. Cowles may acquiesce.

This amicable arrangement, like that which led to adjudgment by the Court of Appeals, upon an untrue statement of the facts, binds no one but the parties. Your claim to the office, and the right of the public to have it occupied by the person legally elected to fill it, remain unaffected.

Should Mr. Davies enter the office, a *quo warranto*, prosecuted upon your relation against him, would test the question; and, in case he should facilitate proceedings as Mr. Cowles did, a decision might be obtained very early in the next term of the Court of Appeals. If, on the contrary, Mr. Davies should leave you to speed the case as you best might, without aid from him, two or three years would probably elapse before a final judgment could be obtained.

But for the fact that Mr. Davies seeks to hold the present judgment, and to avoid that full investigation of the real merits to which an answer from Mr. Cowles would inevitably lead, I would have entertained the most perfect confidence in his readiness promptly to meet and test your claim. That fact may justify an apprehension that, if permitted to take the seat, he will not aid in accelerating your proceedings.

It may therefore be feared that a speedy decision cannot be had, except by continuing Mr. Davies in the attitude of a plaintiff. In that event, he will, of course, be desirous to accelerate proceedings; you can then coöperate with him in that object, and thus the question may be brought to issue at as early a period as if he had met it in the present action.

It only remains to be considered how this is to be done. I would advise you to place before the Justices of this District evidence showing the validity of your ballots and the defective character of those given for Mr. Davies.

These facts, coupled with the notorious one that there were two vacancies, viewed in the light of Judge Johnson's prevailing opinion in the Court of Appeals, render your title to the office so clear that no doubt can well exist concerning it; and consequently, as the Justices must, *ex necessitate*, determine whom they will recognize as their associate, it will in my judgment become their duty to recognize you.

This will not involve any disobedience to the judgment of the Court of Appeals. That judgment binds only the parties to it. It is based on a fictitious case, and is kept up not merely by the consent of the parties, contrary to the clear intimation of the Court itself, that it ought to be opened for a restatement of the case, according to the truth.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
CH. O'CONOR.

Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Mr. PEABODY having, on the 4th of February, entered on the duties of the office, pursuant to the decision and invitation of his associates, on that day addressed and procured to be delivered to Mr. DAVIES a letter, of which a copy is given below. From a perusal of this letter, it will be seen that the length of time within which, Mr. PEABODY being the incumbent of the office, he pledges himself that a decision shall be had is reduced to a mere trifle.

No answer to this letter we are informed has been received; and this was the situation of the matter when on Wednesday, the ninth day of the Term, Mr. Davies ascended the bench and took a seat, as we have before informed our readers.

A delay of sixty days would, it seems, enable the Court of Appeals to decide the question, and the party entitled would then have the honor of holding his seat in a manner alike becoming the office and the incumbent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very desirous to bring to a judicial determination, as early as possible, our conflicting claims to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and I will most certainly do all in my power to expedite a suit you may institute to that end. Mr. O'Conor, who will act as my counsel in this matter, entertains the same anxious desire to arrive at a decision in the Court of the last resort, at the earliest moment practicable, and we venture to predict that, with the hearty coöperation on your part, which we promise ourselves, such a suit may be pressed to trial in the Special and General Terms of the Supreme Court (which will, I am sure, arrange its business and terms to speed it on) within the present month, and arrive at the Court of Appeals in time for hearing and decision there early in the next term of that Court, which will sit in March.

I have no doubt that regard for the public interests [illegible] will be paramount with you, and which [illegible] to demand this course, will inspire you with [illegible] and I hope immediately to receive [illegible] assurance that no moment of time shall [illegible]

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
[illegible] obedient servant,
[illegible] E. DAVIES, Esq. C. A. PEABODY.

[illegible]

Court—[illegible] should be a judgment of [illegible], [illegible] in the plaintiff, and an allowance [illegible] on the sum of $[illegible].

[illegible]

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. Hunter—Motion [illegible] granted without costs.

Heller vs. [illegible]—Motion to discharge arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

[illegible] vs. Wright—The motion to discharge order to hold to bail, must be denied with $10 costs.

Ross vs. Billings—*Attachment denied. Receiver ordered.*

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

AFFREIGHTMENT—DAMAGE TO CARGO.

Otto Dill vs. The bark Colombo.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for damage to a cask of [illegible], shipped on board the bark, to be brought to the libelant. The libelant proved that they received, in the usual course of business, a bill of lading for the cask in a letter from the shipper.

They produced the bill of lading and proved that the name of the master of the bark was the same as that signed at the foot of the bill of lading.

No evidence was offered by the claimants. The Court thereupon ordered a decree for the libelant, with a reference to compute the damages.

For libelant—Mr. A. Nash. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MARITIME TORT—JURISDICTION.

Joseph [illegible] vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged maritime tort. The libelant was engaged in raising a vessel which had been sunk while passing the draw-bridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The cars on the railroad, through the defendant's negligence, ran off the draw-bridge and fell upon and impeded the libelant's work, for which he claimed to recover $650 damages.

The Court held that the libelant had not made out a case of injury in consequence of defendant's negligence, and also that the injury, if there was one, was not such as would bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. For libelant, Mr. A. Nash. For respondents, Mr. Dunning.

LIEN—REPAIRS.

Reuben Lighthall et al. vs. The steamboat Joseph [illegible].—This was a suit brought to recover the value of certain repairs furnished to the steamboat by the libelants. The vessel was a domestic one, and the Court dismissed the libel, holding that the libelants had no lien upon her for their supplies.

For libelants—Mr. Marton and Mr. Cornwall. For claimants—Mr. McMahon.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE OMNIBUS AND THE CART-DRIVER.

Adolph Appel vs. Simeon Andrews.—This was an action against the proprietor of an omnibus, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue Line, which, on the 8th of October last, overturned the wagon of the plaintiff as he was driving through Fulton-street, smashed his vehicle, and threw him into the mud of that delectable thoroughfare. The defence was, as usual, that the driver of the wagon was to blame for getting in the way of an omnibus. Each party had three witnesses, and their testimony was as conflicting as is usual in similar controversies. Three swore the Jehu of the omnibus ought to suffer, the Jehu of the cart and horse, for their mutual carelessness. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $115 and the costs.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 38, 39, 58, 40 to 45.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Adjourned for one week. *Circuit.*—Nos. 116, 191, 2237, 1325, 1999, 1014, 1252, 1061, 1137, 1130, 1748, 1773, 2218, 2136, 2151, 2231, 519, 419, 1450, 706, 1305, 1030, 2274, 2193, 1316, 1041, 2215, 2134.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 636, 606, 593, 648, 650, 656, 662, 532, 665, 669, 670, 677, 678, 680, 683 to 698, 681 to 700, 705.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 393 to 407. *Part II.*—Nos. 17, 20, 331, 66, 68, 101, 305, 369, 371, 372, 374, 185, 391, 136, 131, 141, 148, 154, 194.

Opening of the New Five Points House of Industry.

This interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning, with appropriate addresses from Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Mr. PEASE.

The children, amounting to upwards of seventy in number and neatly dressed in white, presented a pleading as well as pleasing spectacle. They, together with the ministers and friends of the institution, mostly ladies, completely crowded the chapel devoted to the proceedings.

After an introductory hymn by these little ones, and prayer by the Rev. D. MUHLENBERG, Mr. A. RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees of the institution, recited the report, giving an account of the new building, the architectural details of which have already been reported in the DAILY TIMES. He stated that the sum of $[illegible] was yet necessary to place the building out of debt. After the 134th Psalm had been read, and the story of the Good Samaritan had been read from the Gospel of St. Matthew by Rev. Dr. BEDELL, Rev. Dr. DEWITT uttered a fervent prayer for the Divine blessing upon the future operations of the institution.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER then addressed the meeting. Another Malakoff had been taken. In the spot where this building now stood lately stood a building appropriately called, even by the Police, the "Court of Death." Here blasphemy in its most revolting form had gone up to heaven; but the hand of Christianity had reared a noble edifice, where now the young were trained for God. Whatever might be our abstract distinction in theology, did not our hearts feel the throb of our common Christianity while our good brother read the parable of the Good Samaritan?

Is there not religion in industry? This was emphatically a house of industry. These little ones had been more sinned against than sinning. Christianity here plants them in a position where hope dawns upon them. Outside warfare has passed away; let it be forgotten. But shall this noble scheme suffer from a worse element—from indifference? People may say, "This is a noble work—what a bearding of Satan in his den;" and yet, never ask themselves whether they own a single brick in these walls. Will they do so? These children will here learn that there is a power in Christianity, since it takes them by the hand and cares for them. When you put an evidence for Christianity either in the hearts of children or of men, in the *good it does them,* you appeal to them in a way that the sophistry of vulgar infidelity never can.

The children then sang another hymn very pleasingly.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, could never forget his first visit to the locality occupied by this building. Some eleven years ago, when first he came to New-York, he walked around to ascertain the character of his expected parishioners. He had already made himself acquainted with the five points of the Calvinistic theology, but was quite unprepared for such a sight as the Five Points of the mass of wickedness within a stone's throw of his own Church. How little was accomplished at that time we could all testify. He had always felt that the Churches in this locality were effecting little for the reformation of the neighborhood. The last visitation of the cholera had opened his eyes as to the best mode of improving the moral and spiritual, by seeking to improve the physical condition of the inhabitants of this wretched locality. He had once strongly urged that, while distributing Bibles and tracts, it would be well not to neglect the physical wretchedness around us. What was the result? Such an appeal from his pen, in one of the religious newspapers, had led a rich subscriber to stop the delivery of his paper, and contend that such social reforms were fit only for discussion in the Socialist dailies. Mr. THOMPSON then related that the Church of Dr. CHALMERS had successfully made Christianity practical in the worst spots in Edinburgh. That was the secret of the Church where BURKE victimized poor wretches for the anatomist. On that very spot, in pursuance of such a practical identification of deeds with words, now stood a building devoted to the worship of God. Our duty is everywhere to seek to elevate the family institution, which God has appointed as the root of all society and of all government.

The Reverend speaker contended that if ever this institution should become a mere eleemosynary institution, its mission would be ended. It is good because it teaches *self-reliance*, and is therefore as an industrial experiment under proper moral influence, well calculated to stand second in its claims to no other. Surely the transformation of burglars into honest and respectable Christians is a matter on which argument is quite unnecessary, either in a social, political or spiritual aspect. The house we rear to-day is more pleasing to God than the loftiest and most imposing Cathedral.

Song—"The Sunday School."

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD said many impressive words had been uttered to-day, but do we not hear the voice of God speaking to us in the lessons of this occasion. Does not Providence whisper that a day is coming when the utilities of which we are now so proud are to humble themselves at the door of the sanctuary? The strongholds of sin are not to be cast out by a smile, the Five Points are not to be reformed by the "rose-water," but by the "soap-and-water" school. Practical morality and divine faith, that is our common platform. If the ideas of social economy held by the conductors of this institution were generally acted upon in the City, a much greater amount of good might be done. Our practical economy needs strong legal sanction—a policeman was at the door and he was glad of it. We believe in the civil law as part of the law of God, and claim its protection.

The Doctor alluded to the songs of the children. We have songs in the street. The cure of ribaldry, cursing, obscenity and profanity, is not to be attempted by telling men not to do so, but by putting a "new song" in their mouths. Instead of needing less enjoyment, we need more, and such is only to be found in the more perfect culture and elevation of our moral and spiritual being.

Mr. THOS. S. [illegible] next addressed the meeting, in terms descriptive of the past history of the effort. Some of his details were very harrowing, as to the numbers of children consigned to beggary and want. We, and all who have worked so long in this region know the [illegible] too well.

Mr. PEASE said he never could have expected to enjoy such a sight as that of to-day. He invited those present to examine the building, which now contains about [illegible] children. A lady had whispered to him that she would contribute $100 per annum until the debt was paid off. They had not met for such purposes, but to consecrate it to God—unfurnished, unfilled. But the means were wanted to take care of children when they are brought in. It is surely sufficient that God's people know the facts.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT then concluded with the benediction.

The Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, President BARKER in the Chair. An unusual number of persons petitioned for the correction and remission of their personal taxes. *Joseph S. Taylor, Street-commissioner,* sent in the lists of bidders and the awards for various contracts in his department, which were confirmed by the Board.

CHARITY.

The resolutions from the Councilmen, appropriating $400 to each of the Industrial Schools and $1,200 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum were concurred in.

A NEW PARK.

A petition was received from Nicholas Seagrist and others, that the triangular piece of land at the junction of Seventh-avenue and Broadway be laid out as a public park. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

An ordinance was introduced by Alderman VARIAN, requiring all future City Surveyors to have been instructed for three years by one of the present incumbents, and to present a certificate of competency from one of them. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

A very long and exceedingly tedious debate took place on the question of the adoption of the report in favor of expelling Augustus H. Tyler, Foreman, and Edward Burke, both of Engine Company No. 14, from the Fire Department, for fighting. Finally, the minority report (against expulsion) was adopted.

A POLICE CLERK TO BE CHOSEN.

On motion of Alderman FOX it was resolved to give notice to His Honor, the Mayor, that the Aldermen will meet in Convention on Monday, Feb. 25, at 7 P. M., in their chamber, for the purpose of selecting a Police Clerk in place of William H. Canniff, deceased, and inviting him to attend said Convention, as provided by law.

A large number of unimportant reports from various Committees were confirmed, and it was resolved that so much of the Mayor's message as refers to the Brick Church property, be referred to the Finance Committee; whereupon the Board adjourned until Monday next.

The Central Park.

AN ACT for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. So much of the piece or parcel of land bounded Southerly by Fifty-ninth-street, Easterly by the Fifth-avenue, Northerly by One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Westerly by the Eighth-avenue in the City of New-York, as has been taken for a public place, confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date on the fifth day of February in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, shall hereafter be known and entitled as "The Central Park."

2. The said Park shall be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of five persons, who shall be named and styled "The Commissioners of the Central Park." The Mayor of said City shall be, by virtue of his office, also a member of said Board.

3. The said Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City—shall hold their offices for five years, and shall receive no compensation for their services. Each Commissioner shall nevertheless be entitled to be reimbursed the amount of his personal expenses incurred in visiting and superintending the said Park, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. In case of a vacancy, the same shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board for the residue of the term then vacant.

4. The said Board shall have full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the said Central Park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers as may be necessary; to prescribe and define their respective duties and authority; to fix the amount of their compensation, and generally, in regard to said Park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred or possessed by the Common Council of said City in respect to the public squares and places in said City.

5. No Commissioner shall directly or indirectly be in any way interested in any contract, work, or arrangement of any kind connected with said Park, and it shall be the duty of any Commissioner who may have any knowledge or information of the violation of this provision, forthwith to report the same to the Mayor, who shall hear such Commissioner, and if, after such hearing he shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, the Mayor shall immediately remove the Commissioner thus offending. Every Commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, which oath, when subscribed, shall be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

6. The said Board shall annually, and in the month of January in each year, make to the Common Council of said City a full report of their proceedings, and a detailed statement of all their receipts and expenditures.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to lease any buildings now being within said Park and the grounds attached thereto, for such length of time as in their judgment the same will not be required for the laying out and regulation of said Park.

8. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to sell any buildings, improvements and other materials now being within said Park, which, in their judgment, will not be required for the purposes of the Park, or for public use.

9. No plan for the laying out, regulation or government of the said Park shall be adopted, or undertaken by the Commissioners, of which the entire expense, when funded, shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $100,000 per annum.

10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, shall from time to time create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums of money as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners for the purposes of this act, subject to the limitations prescribed by the preceding ninth section hereof. All the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the finances of the City of New-York, passed June 8, 1812, so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to the stock or fund thus created; such stock or fund shall be redeemable in twenty years after issuing thereof, and the said Park shall be, and the same is hereby specifically pledged for the redemption thereof.

11. For the payment of the interest upon the said stock or fund, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, shall order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates real and personal subject to taxation, according to law within said City and County, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly and every year, until the whole amount of such stock or fund be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock or fund not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

12. The moneys raised upon the fund or stock hereby authorized, shall be deposited from time to time by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to the credit of the said Board of Commissioners, with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, or with the United States Trust Company, of New-York, as either shall be designated by said Board, such companies shall allow such interest upon said deposit as may be agreed upon with said Board, and shall open and keep an account with said Board. All moneys received by said Commissioners shall be immediately deposited with such Company, to the credit of their account, and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except upon a warrant signed by at least three Commissioners, and countersigned by the Mayor. Nor shall such moneys be drawn therefrom unless the same shall have been specifically authorized by the said Board at a meeting thereof duly convened and entered at length on their minutes.

13. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to agree with the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State, and with the Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York respectively, for an exchange of lands belonging to the State or the City of New-York, now or hereafter in use for the Croton Aqueduct, and lying within the area bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth-street; easterly by the Fifth-avenue; northerly by One-Hundred and Sixth-street, and westerly by the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, provided the same quality of land within said area be given in exchange.

For the execution of such agreements with the Commissioners of the Land Office, deeds shall be executed and delivered on behalf of the State and City respectively, as shall be approved by the Attorney-General and the Counsel to the Corporation.

14. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners at any meeting thereof, duly convened, to pass such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the regulation, use and government of said Park; such ordinances shall immediately, upon their passage, be published for ten days in each of the papers employed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the publication of their proceedings.

15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any Justice of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

16. This act shall take effect immediately.

[illegible].—A party of young men from our city went out on a hunting excursion last Tuesday, and, meeting with no success in killing game of any kind, they concluded to pace off the ground and fire at each other. They divided themselves into three parties, taking distances at about sixty yards from each other. When one party fired the other pulled their caps over their faces and withstood the fire in true warrior style. One of the party had some ten or fifteen shot lodged in his cap and clothes. As fortune would have it, no one was injured, but such recklessness deserves condemnation.—[*Louisville Democrat.*

Election in Richmond County.

The election for Town Officers was held in Richmond County yesterday, with the following results: In Castleton the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with from 200 to 300 majority over the Know-Nothings, as follows: For Supervisor—RICHARD CHRISTOPHER. For Town Clerk—ABRAHAM [illegible]. For Assessor—JOHN H. [illegible]. For Collector—DAVID [illegible]. For Justice of the Peace—[illegible].

The same in Westfield and Northfield, where the Democrats and Whigs united. In the former, SAMUEL FROST is elected Supervisor, and LAWRENCE [illegible] in the latter.

The only Republican ticket run in the County was in Castleton, with JOHN [illegible] for Supervisor, having from 80 to 100 votes.

A letter from POWELL, the Sculptor, addressed to Gen. DUFF GREEN, goes to contradict the report that he is suffering under pecuniary embarrassments. He writes from Florence:

"It may please you, too, to know that I am now most prosperous, having passed over many years of great trial and difficulties, which, but for the Yankee blood in my veins, would have broken me up long ago and sent me home to pursue a more lucrative business.

A large family has grown up among us here—seven children with us, and one, our eldest son, in America. To support these, and keep afloat, has at times been almost the bounds of my ambition and hope; but, by the blessing of Providence I have done more than that, and we now turn our eyes again to the West, upon the prospect of a permanent home among our countrymen, and under the laws of the only country which assures full equality to mankind."

A CURIOUS CASE.—Rather a curious case was heard before Alderman WOLF, in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday. A Mrs. [illegible], while passing through the market in Second-street, above Brown, saw a one dollar note lying upon the ground opposite the stall of a butcher named JOHN M. SULL. Mrs. D. picked up the note, and the butcher, it is alleged, claimed the money, saying she had no right to pick up anything in front of his stall. The money, he said, was not lost by him, but he nevertheless took it from the finder. The latter had Mr. SULL arrested on the charge of larceny, and he was held in $300 to answer.—*Phila. Bulletin, 8th.*

The Secretary of State of Ohio recommends the establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics, as contemplated by the provisions of the Constitution of 1851. The Secretary is of the opinion that the purpose of such a Bureau, when established, should be to ascertain and collect all facts, so far as is practicable, that may be adapted to illustrate the condition and prospects of society throughout the State.

JOHN FITZGERALD, on trial at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of his father, mother and brother, on the 30th August, 1855, in the town of Sterling, was found guilty after a twenty minutes' absence of the Jury.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, and holders are asking higher prices; but buyers are unwilling to recognize any material advance on previous quotations. The sales since our last include 390 packages Java at 14¼c.@14½c.; 700 bags Maracaibo and 1,300 Rio at 11¼c.@12¼c.; a cargo of Bahia at 10½c., and some St. Domingo at 10¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The reduced stock and enhanced claims of owners retard operations, but a good inquiry prevailed, and Middling Uplands readily command 10c.@10¼c.; Orleans do. 10¼c.@10½c.; and other grades, proportionate prices, ℔ lb. Many factors ask a shade higher rates, and are not pressing their stocks on the market, as they calculate upon the realization of a further improvement soon.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are neither very active nor regular in price. Low grades are in slack demand and a shade cheaper. It is in the inspection of these that the greatest carelessness or deceptiveness is apparent. They were formerly almost always in request for export, but then low grades were,—what they were represented as being,—superfine Flour; while at the present time but few ordinary brands, offered as superfine, range above middling Flour. Hence operators generally buy such very cautiously, and only when they obtain some guarantee of the accuracy of the branding. The medium and finer qualities are in fair demand and are pretty firm,—as purchasers have more reliance upon their suitableness,—though even in the inspection of these, there is much room for improvement. It has been suggested,—we think, judiciously,—that the Committee of the members of the Corn Exchange, appointed on Tuesday last, to overhaul the matter, should recommend the adoption of a classification, embracing four grades,—namely, Common, fine, superfine and extra, to which a strict regard should be paid by inspectors, who should be selected for their ability, experience and uprightness, and who should hold their appointment from the Corn Exchange Association. If the Flour trade really desire to effect a reform now, in what must be thoroughly and radically reformed ere long, they will adopt some such plan as this,—originating with themselves, or depending upon their energy, perseverance and high-mindedness for its practical introduction and legitimate operation. There is no use trying to dispose of the subject in a slight, off-hand way. The necessity for a sweeping reform exists, and is but too evident to all interested in the matter. It should be met in the proper spirit and with a determination to promptly remove or destroy all cause of complaint. The sales since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$7 37½@ 7 43¾
Straight State	7 43¾@ 7 56¼
Favorite and Extra State	7 56¼@ 7 75
Mixed Western	7 37½@ 7 50
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 50 @ 7 62½
Fancy Michigan	7 62½@ 7 75
Common to Good Ohio	7 50 @ 7 75
Fancy Ohio	7 75 @ 7 87½
Extra Ohio	7 87½@ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 75 @ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 87½@ 8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 75

Canadian remains quiet, but steady, with sales of only 600 bbls., in small lots of Superfine to best Extra at $7 75@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 2,700 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is pretty brisk and steady, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 37½@$2 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce, white being in fair demand for home use, and moderate request for shipment at full prices. The sales since our last embrace about 9,300 bushels, including Western White at $2 12; and Southern Red at $1 90 ℔ bushel. Rye is without improvement in any respect. 11,200 bushels changed hands at $1 25@$1 28, afloat and delivered; and $1 23 to arrive during next month. Barley is unaltered. Oats command, in lots, 49c.@52c. for Western, 45c.@48c. for State, and 41c.@44c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. They are less freely offered, and seem in better request. Corn is in moderate demand at slightly reduced prices, with sales since our last of 27,000 bushels at 75c.@82c. for inferior to choice new Yellow and White; and 80c.@82c. for prime old Mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Inactive at old prices.

IRON—Has not varied.

LATHS—Nominally the same.

LEAD—Is held above the views of buyers, and is sparingly dealt in.

LIME—Rules about the same.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at yesterday's quotations.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry is generally a fair one; but parties disagree about prices, and business is restricted.

OILS—No important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially unchanged,—sales having transpired since our last of about 650 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 81¼ for Mess, and $13 75@$13 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and heavy at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule dull and languid, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon remains quiet, but steady, with a very small stock, at 9c.@10¼c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is about the same, the sales including 650 bbls. Good to strictly Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. In kegs it brings 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 250 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 220 tcs. sold at $4 37½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Is held with increased firmness, in view of the late advices from Cuba, but the demand is not very brisk and no material change can be noticed in prices.

WHISKY—There have been 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of to-day, at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very brisk, but shipowners, in view of the diminished accommodation, looked for rather higher rates, and the tendency seemed to be in favor of the establishment of these.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—For a select female school; a high basement or parlor, either front or back would answer; situated between 11th and 18th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Will pay a remunerative rent for a good sized room. Address [illegible] Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, stating location. Also, a dwelling-house in above vicinity; rent not to exceed $[illegible].

HOUSE WANTED.—A neat two-story house, in a respectable neighborhood, west of Broadway, [illegible] Address ALDWIN, Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extremity of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for *transporting the products of the lands to any of those points* and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages *along the line, and the great increase in population by* immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred *miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than* the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The residence of the undersigned, on the corner Grand-av. and Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, first block south of the Fulton-av. cars. The house was built by day's work for the present owner three years ago—contains 13 rooms, (10 of which are on the two principal floors,) and is furnished with all modern conveniences, range, hot air furnace, gas, water, &c. Six lots adjoining may be had with it, if desired. To a desirable tenant, a three years' lease will be given on very moderate terms. For further particulars, or permission to view the premises, apply to
W. G. HAMMOND, Jr., No. 18 Wall-st.

HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 9 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., house 18 ft. 9 in. by 56 ft., in complete order, has all the modern improvements. Also, the three-story brown stone house No. 37 West 25th-st., house 20 by 56 ft. Also, five three-story brown stone houses, on north side of 43d-st., 85 feet east of Broadway, house 20 by 47 ft. For permission to examine the premises, apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 8 Broad-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE—In Jersey City, built of brick, two stories, attic, and basement. Lot 20x75 feet. TO RENT—Second and third stories of a building 25 feet front by 75 feet deep in Jersey City, near the ferry, on the main street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Rent very low. Inquire of S. ANNESS, No. 48 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 37 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a substantial three-story brick dwelling-house, and lot (25 feet wide), one block from 2d, 3d and 4th avs. railroads and Astor-place stages, and within a few minutes' walk of Broadway. Gas and Croton water. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The elegant three story brick house No. 29 Sands-st. is within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, the market and numerous churches. It has also all the internal conveniences usual in first-class houses. If not sold before the 1st of March, it will be let for $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A desirable two-story and attic house, No. 30 Butler, near Court-st.; lot 25 by 100; location pleasant and healthy; convenient to Hamilton and Atlantic Ferries. Yard, with grape-vines, shade-trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to MERRILL & JAQUES, No. 148 Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house of recent construction, front and balcony free stone, finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 33 East 21st-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 46; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 13 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 456 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 277 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 165 East 22d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 218 East 13th-st., three-stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of
H. MERRITT, No. 40 3d-av.

LIST NO. 1.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON HARLEM AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—Three acres at New-Rochelle, first-class improvements; fine view of the Sound, and near the steamboat landing; former residence of W. LEGGETT, Esq. Ninety acres, with superior improvements, at Rye; 30 acres, near New-Rochelle, with farm-house, &c.; 50 acres at Throgg's Neck, finely improved, and a very desirable country seat; 38 acres at Fordham, on Harlem River, a fine building site; 7 acres at Prime Point, with large Gothic house; house, and five acres at Fordham; an excellent house, and three acres, at Norwalk; farm of 80 acres, very superior, at Whitlockville; one country seat of 8, and one of 15 acres; also, first-class hotel, at White Plains; 50 acres and house, &c., at Tuckahoe; house and 12 acres at New-Rochelle; a very beautiful country residence at Stamford, fine house, with verandah, and all the modern improvements; 110 acres at Pelham; house and 55 acres; and three houses with valuable water power, and 80 acres, at Scarsdale, Hart's Corners; 40 acres at Rye, with 1,500 apple trees, in full bearing, fine house and outhouses; three acres and large stone mansion, at Fordham; 67 acres at Mamaroneck, with large double house; also, 60 acres, with four dwellings, four-story stone factory and valuable water power, 15 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 8 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of [illegible], about 26 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN F. [illegible], on the premises, or at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot, No. [illegible] East 36th-st., near Madison-av., [illegible] by [illegible] feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on [illegible]-st., adjoining with the above. Inquire on the premises.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story brick house, [illegible] No. 148 West 21st-st., only 100 feet from 7th-av., [illegible] at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Two thirds the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. A. [illegible], No. 1 Erie-place.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of [illegible], Orange county, about 3 miles from the village of [illegible], containing 86 acres of choice land, [illegible] dwelling houses, a tavern stand, [illegible] with water-power sufficient for any [illegible]. Inquire of E. [illegible], No. 1 [illegible], and S. W. FULLERTON in the village of [illegible].

A SUPERB FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible] SALE—On Fifth [illegible] complete in every respect. Terms liberal. For cards of admission to view the premises and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable three-story brick dwelling house, No. 16 [illegible], Jersey City, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new five-story brick building, 25 by [illegible] feet, Nos. [illegible], suitable for any kind of business [illegible], and where help can easily be got. Apply to [illegible],
No. 22 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A steamboat about 50 tons burden, suitable for a ferry or towing about the harbor. For particulars, inquire at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A large new store and two dwelling houses, and four lots of ground. Two of the lots are corner lots, situated on the corner of Grand-st. and the 1st-av., Astoria. Inquire of
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A neat, roomy, convenient and eligibly situated Cottage, at Tarrytown, with lot 75 by 125 feet. Apply to WM. F. [illegible],
No. [illegible], N. Y.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of [illegible] acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story basement brick house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Rent till 1st of May $[illegible]. Gas fixtures, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., may be bought very low. For further particulars, apply at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story brown stone dwelling No. [illegible] West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with stable and carriage house on rear. House has all the modern improvements, [illegible] dumb waiter, &c. Inquire of J. H. HOWE, No. [illegible] Grand-st. near Bowery, from 10½ A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $[illegible]. The 3-story brick dwelling N. W. corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, baths, &c., suitable in every respect for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire of R. UPJOHN & CO., No. [illegible] Trinity Building, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling house No. 15 Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., suitable for either a dwelling or for business purposes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., third floor front.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 49 Chatham-st. Rent $[illegible]. Two stores with lofts in Canal-st. One desirable Daguerrean room. Also, three large and one small room on Broadway. Rent from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

H[illegible] cold baths, gas and gas fixtures [illegible] JAMES H. or JOHN B. WH[illegible]

S[illegible] LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing five rooms, gas in each, Croton water in basement, newly and handsomely furnished, rent $[illegible], unfurnished $[illegible]. Also the old established [illegible] store formerly occupied by C. S. Jennings, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., one of the best stands in the City, also store No. [illegible] adjoining. Apply to WILLIAM A. [illegible],
No. 2 City Hall-place, or No. [illegible]

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE—A new building four stories and basement, [illegible] front by 55 feet deep, brown stone front, situated corner of Fourth and South Fifth sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding house, or private family hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern built house, furnaces for heating, gas fixtures, &c. &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to
WM. WALL, No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THE STORE NO. 19 CATHARINE-ST. TO LET—And fixtures for sale, with or without the stock, which is small; has been occupied for the dry goods business for the last twenty years; a good stand for any business. Possession immediately, as the owner intends removing West. Apply as above.

TO PROVISION DEALERS OR OTHERS.—Three Lots to lease on favorable terms, situate in Washington-st., forming an L on [illegible]-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, to be altered to a store, three-story basement house, No. [illegible] Broadway. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A house, furnished, including a fine piano, suitable for a small family, to let for the summer or year from 1st of April. The house is pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the depot, has adjoining 1½ acres of ground, with a variety of grafted fruit and grapes. In the rear is a kitchen, garden and stable, convenient in size and arrangement. Apply to RUFUS PARK, No. [illegible], or address by letter R., Post-Office, box No. [illegible] in Stamford.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.; the rooms being spacious and lighted on all sides, are well adapted to a light manufacturing business. For particulars apply at the Dispensary, or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. [illegible]

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant spacious and well-lighted basement, under the [illegible] Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Light, pleasant and dry, in the second story of the Citizen's Bank Building, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery. Inquire in the Banking room.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—TO LET—A front parlor, with bedroom adjoining, to one or two single gentlemen, on the second floor, No. [illegible] Sixth-av., or separately if desired, (breakfast if required.) Apply on the premises. References exchanged.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] 16th-st., from the 1st of May next. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. [illegible]

TO LET—The first floor and cellar of store No. [illegible] Cliff-st. Inquire on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, [illegible] the Kills, which bound it on the north, and other outhouses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES [illegible] & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

A FINE BASEMENT TO LET—Next door to Stewart's in Chambers-st., suitable for offices, store or restaurant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.—Three-story, brick, [illegible] by 124 feet, large steam chimney, now ready to let. Also a brick building 1-story high; can be altered to suit any business; plenty of light and room. [illegible] the premises, half block east of [illegible]

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The brick 3-story and basement house, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to let with or without furniture. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Inquire at No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., or No. [illegible] Barclay-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In lofts and rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible]

STEADY STEAM POWER—[illegible] well lighted, running through from [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Water-st., between Pine and [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—At the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight Depot. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New Booksellers' Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.—The [illegible] of the NEW-YORK BOOK [illegible] will commence on THURSDAY, [illegible]. Catalogues when ready can be obtained of [illegible] & Co. and [illegible], and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; [illegible], Minifie and [illegible] Brothers, Baltimore; [illegible], Keys & Co., Cincinnati; [illegible], New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade prepaid. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

BY CATALOGUE, FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, [illegible] No. 21 Nassau-st., [illegible] consisting of 12 handsome [illegible] rosewood and mahogany [illegible] bedsteads, [illegible] chairs, sofas and [illegible], extension dining tables, [illegible] mirrors, [illegible] kinds of choice brands cigars, [illegible], every provision for boxing to an advantage. At 12 o'clock [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, excellent tone.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS OF [illegible] Canal [illegible] Walker-st., adjoining [illegible] corner of Allen-st. at auction. [illegible] sell at auction (if not previously sold at [illegible]) on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at the [illegible] Exchange, New-York, the above two [illegible] ground. The two lots [illegible] form a [illegible] together with [illegible] alley-way leading to the [illegible]. This property is well calculated for business or manufacturing purposes [illegible] having [illegible] feet alley-way [illegible] about one-half the purchase [illegible] remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and [illegible] apply to the auctioneers, No. 41 Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their Salesroom, No. 77 Nassau-st., near John, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a lot of second-hand furniture, belonging to parties declining housekeeping, consisting in part of carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, parlor and bedroom furniture, &c.; also, to pay advances, a general assortment of superior cabinet-made furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, wardrobes, bookcases, tables, [illegible], washstands, oil-paintings, mattresses, sofas, chairs, &c.; also, rosewood piano-forte and piano stool, &c. N. B.—Goods carefully packed on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular sales of books are held regularly EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING of each week, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Sales of fancy goods and stationery, paintings, bronze wares, clocks, &c., are held THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination the day previous to each sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 34 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF TILTON'S PATENT IMPROVED GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] (up stairs,) about [illegible] Tilton's Patent Improved Guitars, varying in cost from $25 to $150; also, [illegible] Improved Violins; amongst which will be found a few Cremona's costing $175. The whole to be sold in lots to suit amateurs and dealers, by order of Assignee, for cash. Also, work-benches, tools, office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 [illegible]-place, Mercer-st., near Waverley-place, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, [illegible] and bedroom furniture, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood 6⅔-octave piano, made by Doyle; hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture. Sold by order of [illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 185 and 187 [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of several street-sweeping machines, [illegible] or more carts, suitable for dirt, ash, water, lumber, stone or [illegible] carts, several set of cart harnesses, cart-wheels and [illegible], axles, blacksmith tools, old iron, &c., a rare opportunity for contractors, wheelwrights, or any one wanting carts.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the [illegible] of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the [illegible] known as Nos. 151, 153 and 155 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, IRON SAFES, LIQUORS, FINE SEGARS.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st.—Coffee, tea, spices, cocoa, rice, tallow, mackerel, herring, brandy, rum, gin, [illegible], segars, [illegible], pianos, chairs, files, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of [illegible] and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY [illegible], at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; [illegible], SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, [illegible], THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. [illegible], where they offer at private sale, a great [illegible] of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and [illegible], Notes, Bills of Exchange, and [illegible] Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible] per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 63 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads [illegible] under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the [illegible] where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing [illegible] westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, [illegible] and drawbridges, except temporarily [illegible], and all unnecessary transhipments. [illegible] the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties pursuing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. T. MERWIN, No. 26 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1856, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchanges will be made at par with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.
CRAWFORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent Bonds.
[illegible] LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A few first-class Ten per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1870; Coupons, payable in New-York on the 10th of January and July. These Bonds will bear a thorough investigation, and are very desirable for the investment of trust funds, as they pay a large interest, and are very secure.
BENNETT, GRIGGS & LOTHROP, No. 25 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

AN ELECTION.—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. [illegible], No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANY.—Report for the present year may be had at the Office, No. 59 Beaver-st. THOS. LOYD, Treasurer.

BILLS WANTED—Of ELLSWORTH BANK, Maine, at five per cent. discount. [illegible] & [illegible], Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP—Bought and sold by JOHN A. CONDIT, No. 54 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—A [illegible] on [illegible] by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 46 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, has removed from No. [illegible] Canal-st. to the large building No. 26 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $[illegible] per suite and upward. [illegible] in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted, [illegible]. The trade and others are invited to [illegible]. WARREN WARD, No. 26 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—HIGGINS & KELLOGG have removed their stock of Books and Stationery to Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton-sts.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 73 Wall-st., will be attended to.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,393.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State and, as special security for the insured in New-York, has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $100,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,380	$21,380
23 Allegheny County (C. & P.) Bonds	23,000	16,[illegible]
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	15,[illegible]
25 Delaware Railroad Bonds	25,000	22,[illegible]
25 Pittsburg City 6s per cents	25,000	20,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	19,[illegible]	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	[illegible]	51,[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	57,000	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$430,[illegible]	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,393

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 13th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June [illegible], 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by the letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 4 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..........$500,000 00
AMOUNT OF ASSETS Dec. 31, 1855..$812,598 62
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES..........47,982 27

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	Theod. McNamee,	George D. Morgan,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Cephas H. Norton,	George Pearce,
Geo. C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	Ward A. Work,
D. N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	James Low,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	I. H. Frothingham,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	Richard Bigelow,
Chas. B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Lucien D. Comson,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Sidney Mason,
James Humphrey,	H. Gilbert Ely,	One vacancy.

A dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders at the Office of the Company on demand. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47.
LOSSES PAID,
$1,336,990 34.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,498 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—Offices, 8th-av. corner 14th-st., and No. 19 Wall-st.
C. B. LE BARON, Agent.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
WILLIAM WINSLOW, President.
W. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Winslow,	Geo. B. Howell,	Elijah Ward,
A. U. Kingsland,	Chas. B. White,	Israel Minor,
Edward Haight,	Andrew Ward,	Wm. J. Brisley,
Edward A. Cook,	B. F. Manerre,	Wm. W. Cornell,
John Pettigrew,	Richard Moore,	Stephen W. Jones,
John C. Dimmick,	Henry Dubois,	Isaac Hendrix,
David S. Jarvis,	Jas. C. Hallock,	Henry O. Crane,
John Waite,	Wm. A. Wheeler,	David Green,
James Barnes,	John S. Meyer,	Jas. A. Stevens,
Corn's K. Sutton,	John Denham,	Rob't McLaughlin.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY Feb. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 13 Park-place.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅞ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—For sale at cost price, a lot of chilled wheels, suitable for dirt cars, &c. Apply to HENRY STEELE & SON, iron foundry and machine shop, Jersey City, N. J.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOLSEY.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by
GEO. WOODMAN, No. 40 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M.D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and diseased condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual derangements, which also includes the diseases of these organs, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubebs, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE-GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. "We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted."—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, Dispatch, &c.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing; in fact, it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 303 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Spread on Canton flannel—cured Judge Bird all of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 302 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
ap5, 2d-lawly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent. upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:20 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:40 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. S. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:38 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 6 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 72 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 16th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:50 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. L. BLACK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—JOHN R. HALEY retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to N. O. BENJAMIN.

The outstanding business will be settled by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOB L. BLACK.
JOHN R. HALEY.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. N. O. BENJAMIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of BLACK & BENJAMIN, for carrying on the trade in Mason's and Plasterer's Building Materials, at the old stand, foot of 20th and 21st sts., East River. JOB L. BLACK.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. N. O. BENJAMIN.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of PRATT, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JULIUS PRATT & CO.
HANOVER CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. WALTER W. WEBB.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the name of the AMERICAN IVORY COMB CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of PRATT, WEBB & CO., at No. 57 Maiden-lane. JULIUS PRATT & CO.
HANOVER CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the firm of COLES & WETMORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NATHANIEL COLES is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account.
Signed, NATHANIEL COLES.
Feb. 1, 1856. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Jr.

NOTICE.—I have associated with me as partners, JOHN H. FULLERTON and JAMES W. CARPENTER, to date from Jan. 1, 1856. The business will be conducted hereafter in the name of CARPENTERS & FULLERTON. GEO. W. CARPENTER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining [illegible] supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Sales [illegible] and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—The [illegible] glasses, [illegible]. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through the same. FRANKS, Optician, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leach.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Little, leave Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.........Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York......Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.........Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..........Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York...Wednesday, Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon..........110
In second cabin..........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received, on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 22.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin..........$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin..........75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this 30th day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February proximo. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.
WATERTOWN, Jan. 30, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th day of February, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 18th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS—On the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on the 15th February, 1856, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 28 Exchange-place.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1856. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. payable 18th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,600 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEVENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Through Freight to San Francisco can now be contracted for at very low rates, to leave Panama by the steamer OREGON in March. Apply as above.

THE NEW-GRANADA CANAL AND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Will dispatch their fine steamship OSPREY, on her second trip to St. Martha and Carthagena via Kingston, Jamaica, New-Granada, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin to Carthagena and St. Martha, $[illegible]; Second Cabin to Carthagena, $[illegible]; Steerage to Carthagena, $[illegible].

For passage, apply immediately to WM. B. BOLLO & CO., No. 28 William-st., New-York.
For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORRELL COALS.—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 21 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts., corner 7th-av. and 16th-st., corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
No. 275 Pearl-st.
Yards—No. 21 Gold-st., between Fulton and John-sts., corner 7th-av. and 16th-st., corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, [illegible] in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 61 Chambers-street, (second-story, [illegible] room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those [illegible] parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the [illegible] av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

And also all those other pieces or parcels of land in said City, between the westerly line or side of the [illegible] av. and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
E. G. HOWARD, Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,
New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT J. CHESEBROUGH against CAROLINE THOMPSON and MARY ANN WATERBURY.—Summons.—To CAROLINE THOMPSON, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City on the 11th January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ROBT. J. CHESEBROUGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.
Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1856. ja18-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—EMANUEL LEMAITRE against MARY O'CONNOR.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed on the 8th day of January inst., in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 7, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
ja18-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] C. STOUT, and ADELAIDE, his wife, against WILLIAM W. MURRAY and CAROLINE [illegible], his wife, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and [illegible], and others.—In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court made and rendered in the above entitled cause on the 31st day of December, 1855, the undersigned, the referee for that purpose named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of February next, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon on that day, the premises mentioned in said judgment and described as follows, namely: All that certain lot of ground, with the dwelling house thereon, known as No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the City of New-York, situate in the Eighth Ward of the said City, on the [illegible] side of Grand-st., about sixty feet westerly from Greene-st., containing twenty feet in width by seventy-five feet in depth, with an alley three feet wide leading from the rear of said lot to Greene-st. Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856. F. H. [illegible], Referee.
ja18-law6w-[illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—NELSON H. GASTON against DENNIS HARRIS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1856.
PIKE & GALPIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f7-law6w[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Homan B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHEILER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 4 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.
F. AUGUSTUS STEINBERG,
GOODWIN LOUREY, Executors.
JOHN S. JENNINGS.
o19-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, in Forty-second-street, at the Harlem Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.
WILLIAM COLEMAN,
Administrator.
au24-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Homan B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 1 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.
o18-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN E. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. JAMES FLANAGAN, Executors.
EDWARD REILEY,
s28-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. 94 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.
ANN G. WEST, Administratrix.
Dated Jan. 8, 1856. ja11-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Homan B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, at No. 130 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD,
Administrator.
f1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL J. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.
n16-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February. Dated New-York, July 16, 1855.
GEORGE E. POWELL,
Administrator.
au2-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated, New-York, [illegible].
WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. R. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient [illegible] gas apparatus, adapted in all respects to wants of [illegible] dwellings, public and private schools, churches, [illegible], factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., in [illegible] of towns and villages. Agents will be furnished on applying to C. R. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

The New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

[illegible] Havana.—Bad Prospects [illegible] Sugar Crop, &c.

The [illegible] Mail Steamship Company's [illegible] Quaker City, [illegible] Commander, from Mobile the [illegible] and Havana [illegible] at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, anchored at the Light-ship on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, four days and eight hours from the latter port, but on account of the ice was prevented from coming up the Bay until yesterday morning.

Owing to the low stage of the water in Mobile Bay, the Quaker City was unable to cross the outer bar until [illegible] of the night of the 6th. Crossing the Gulf, [illegible] a continuous gale of wind from the southward, accompanied with heavy rain; [illegible] in Havana. From that port [illegible] very severe weather from the northward and eastward.

From [illegible] we learn that the constant rainy [illegible] destroying all hopes of a large Sugar crop [illegible]—the ground cane will not dry, and for want of proper fuel, more than one-half of the cane would be left standing in the fields, the planters being unable to grind it.

The Carnival this year was kept up with great [illegible]. Several fancy and masked balls were given by the Captain-General and other fashionables of Havana, and [illegible] the commencement of Lent was to close on the 10th inst., with a grand masquerade ball for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum.

An unusually large number of strangers from the United States have been spending the Winter in Havana and [illegible] the Island. Every facility has been afforded them to render their visit agreeable, especially by the Spanish officials. As the Quaker City was coming out of the harbor, she passed a United States sloop-of-war (supposed to be the Cyane) going up to her anchorage.

The Quaker City reports, Feb. 7, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] passed a large [illegible] ship, steering N. W., with [illegible] main and mizen top-gallant [illegible]. Left at Havana Feb. 9, steamship [illegible] from New-York for New-Orleans; [illegible] the 10th.

The [illegible] Mail steamer [illegible], from Vera Cruz, arrived [illegible] on the 9th. [illegible] off the Moro passed a [illegible] standing in, appeared to have lost all her [illegible].

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Geographical and Statistical Society.

At the usual weekly meeting, last night, of the Geographical Society, a report, communicated by Dr. Kane, of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, to the Secretary of the Navy, and permitted, through the courtesy of the latter gentleman, to be presented before the Society in advance of its publication, was read by [illegible] Hawks, in the small chapel of the University.

The audience was unprecedentedly large, and comprised a large number of ladies.

The report was a detailed and graphic narrative of the voyage of the explorers, their labors, sufferings and [illegible] during the two Winters which they passed in those bleak and frozen regions, the dangers which they encountered in their unsuccessful attempts to attain the object for which the expedition had been organized, their discovery of the [illegible] Sea, their desertion of the [illegible] in latitude 78° 47', and longitude 70° 40', in the latter end of May last year, and their safe arrival, after incurring so many perils, and with the loss of [illegible] lives, in the United States steamer [illegible], under the command of Lieut. Hartstene.

The reading of the report—most of the facts contained in which have been already presented to the public—was listened to with marked attention and [illegible].

The thanks of the Society were voted unanimously to Dr. Kane, and the meeting adjourned.

[illegible] Nuisance.

[illegible] never so swarmed in Broadway, and never were so impudent as now. They start [illegible] the evening, indeed, early in the afternoon, and never leave the thoroughfare till long after midnight. The Police let them alone, at least so far as [illegible]. The Mayor, so [illegible], lets them alone. They have the [illegible]—disgusting everybody with their [illegible], insulting ladies who [illegible], disgracing the City. Is there no way to abate the nuisance? [illegible] the Mayor once made [illegible] and illegal descent upon them and was [illegible] by the people, must we endure [illegible] effort to be rid of [illegible]?

[illegible] to John B. Gough.

A complimentary entertainment was given to John B. Gough last night, at Hope Chapel, as an evidence of appreciation of his services in the Temperance cause. It was attended by a large number of his friends and admirers.

During the day, Mr. Gough delivered an eloquent address to a very large number of children, who met to hear him at the Tabernacle. His address was on the importance of acquiring good habits, and a love for good [illegible], and as such it was profitable as well as pleasing to his hearers. He was introduced by [illegible] the Mayor.

Live Oak Club [illegible] at Philadelphia.

The members of Pioneer Live Oak Club No. 1 met last evening at their headquarters, corner Mercer and [illegible]-street. H. N. Wild, Esq., presided. Eight delegates, with the President at the head, were chosen to attend in Philadelphia during the sitting of the National Convention on the 22d inst., with instructions, upon the nomination of George Law for the Presidency, to fire one hundred guns. It is presumed they will not purchase their powder until [illegible] the nomination. Adjourned, as usual, to [illegible] House opposite.

[illegible] Committee.

This Committee met together last evening, at Constitution Hall, and effected an organization for the year. Ex-Governor [illegible] did not appear to deliver an address, pursuant to expectation, and after electing [illegible] (Ex-Councilman,) of the Tenth Ward, Chairman for the present year, the Committee adjourned to the first Thursday of March.

Schooner [illegible] Ashore at Barnegat.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the schooner Sarah Smith, [illegible], of this port, bound to Georgetown, S. C., went ashore at the northeast end of Barnegat Shoals. The captain and crew took to the boats, and reached the land in safety. The vessel lies three hundred yards from the beach, and was still tight yesterday morning. She is loaded with naval stores. Wreckers commenced discharging cargo yesterday, and it is expected that, should no storm occur, the schooner will be got off. The failure to keep the lead going is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

Prof. O. M. Mitchel on Astronomy.

Last evening Professor O. M. Mitchel delivered the first of what promises to be a series of capital lectures on Astronomy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The subject was "A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of the Universe." There was a good attendance.

Killed [illegible] the Northern Light.

An inquest was held on Wednesday by Coroner Gamble at [illegible] upon the body of Christian Cullen, one of the firemen of the vessel, who died from a fracture of the skull received by being struck by the crank of the engine. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of New-York.

Accident at the Varieties.

During the performance of "Belphegor, the Mountebank," at Laura Keene's Varieties on Wednesday evening, Miss [illegible], who was playing a subordinate [illegible], was thrown from a carriage used in the representation, by which accident she [illegible] compound fracture of the leg.

The Board of Underwriters and a large number of merchants and shipowners have prepared a memorial to Congress and to the Secretary of the [illegible] [illegible]

Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., was installed pastor of the [illegible] Church, in Thirty-[illegible]-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, [illegible]. Rev. [illegible] preached the sermon [illegible] Rev. [illegible] delivered the charge to the people, and Rev. Asa D. Smith delivered the charge to the pastor.

[illegible] will become the fashion hereafter among all who are ambitious of intellectual reputation. Rogers, it seems, by his Table-Talk, was once informed by Lawrence, that Burke shortened his life by the frequent use of emetics—"he was always tickling his throat with a feather." He complained of an oppression at his chest, which he fancied emetics would remove.

They say that the Irving House will cease to be occupied as a hotel after the 1st of May next. The lower part will be converted into stores. Mr. Burroughs, who formerly kept the Irving, has leased the "Lafarge Hotel," opposite Bond-street, and is engaged in fitting it up. The rent is said to be $30,000 per annum.

A large delegation of the friends of Mr. Fillmore will, we understand, leave this City for Philadelphia, on Monday next.—Boston Mirror.

What's the matter? Are the police after them? Is the Sheriff on their track? Is this rough Arctic air too strong for their lungs? Is their occupation gone? Why should they leave their homes and wives and go exiles into strange cities?

At a meeting of the Representatives of the Fire Department held last evening, Mr. John S. Belcher, First Vice-President, was chosen President to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Wm. D. Ware, the late President. David Milliken was subsequently chosen as First Vice-President, and John Gillelan as Secretary.

"Howadji" Curtis' lectures on "Contemporary English History," before the Mercantile Library Association, commence on the 18th—next Monday,—and not the 28th, as was inadvertently stated on Wednesday.

Empire Council, No. 2, (Eighth Ward,) has resolved that Millard Fillmore is a marvelously pure man, and that they would support him, if nominated for the Presidency.

There are, at present, about one hundred and fifty vessels over due, many of them heavily freighted with living cargoes.

Award of Premium on Peace.

The Committee to award a premium of $500 (offered by the late Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D., of Middlebury, Vt.) to the author of the best treatise on *The Right Way, or the Gospel applied to the Intercourse of Individuals and Nations*, have awarded the premium to Rev. Joseph A. Collier, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Collier's volume, of three or four hundred pages is now in the press, and will be issued in a few weeks by the American Tract Society, the donor having provided, in addition to the premium, the sum requisite for perpetuating its circulation by that Society. The Committee consisted of Messrs. J. W. Parker, Wm. J. Hubbard and Dr. Asa D. Smith.

Seamen and Wages.

Rates to Europe are steady at $20 per month, and $20 advance. The sailors now coming out from Liverpool are of a very inferior class, and receive there £5 a £6 advance. The supply here is fair, but in Charleston and Savannah there is a great scarcity, and crews have to be sent on from this port.—*Shipping List.*

Infanticide.

On Wednesday evening, a male child, recently born, was discovered in the sink of house No. 416 Cherry-street, by one of the inmates of the premises, who was attracted by the child's cries. The child was removed to the Seventh Ward Station-house, where it soon afterwards died. An investigation proved the mother of the child to be an inmate of the premises named Mary Shylen. Mary is 20 years of age, is a native of Ireland, and has been but three months in this country. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was rendered. The cruel mother was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[Advertisement.]

Porous Flexible Plaster.—Warming, strengthening, relieving, unequaled in pains of the back or breast. In rheumatism, lumbago and affections of the joints, they are beyond all praise. Recommended by Dr. Mott and all physicians who have seen them. Sold at 25 cents each, by T. Allcock & Co., Brandreth Building; at Burton's bookstores, Nos. 393 Bowery and 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much credit is due to the British Admiralty Board, for directing a supply of these medicines to be sent out with Sir E. Belcher's expedition. Hence the exemption of the crews from scurvy and diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The three most excellent pieces—"Ice Witch," "Magic Barrel," and "Invasion of Ireland"—continue to fill this pretty Theatre nightly. Go to-night and see them. Much fun and merriment is in anticipation next week by "Herne, the Hunter." The Box-Book has already commenced filling up.

[Advertisement.]

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, &c.—As walking is now so dangerous, those who are suffering from Sprains, Bruises, &c., are invited to try Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and if it is not superior to anything else, the money will be refunded. Sold by all the Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 60 Cortland-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade just out, our designers are constantly producing new and original styles. Also the best improved portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this Country. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

About as neat, compact and safe a combination, as we have seen, is Lowing's Patent Pen and Pencil Case, manufactured in gold and silver, by Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, who also make all the other styles of gold pencils and pens.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brig Wm. F. Safford.

The injunction restraining Coroner Hanford from working on this vessel was argued yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Culver, on a motion made to make the same perpetual. The counsel for the owners, Mr. Winston, contended that the vessel was not a wreck, and neither was it in Kings County, so that the Coroner has no jurisdiction. A decision will be given Saturday.

Arraignment of an Alleged Defaulting Officer.

Mr. John W. Braisted, late Collector of Taxes in the late City of Williamsburg, was yesterday arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions, to plead to six indictments found against him, for embezzling the funds of that city while he was in office. W. P. O'Brien, Esq., as counsel for defendant, put in a demurrer in each case, on the ground of defective indictments, &c. The motion will be argued on Tuesday next.

The Heterodox Queen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems that Queen Victoria is heterodox in medicine as well as in religion. In the third London Edition of Dr. Dickson's "Destructive Art of Healing; or, Facts for Families," (a copy of which lies before the writer hereof,) the author says: "It is a consolation to me to know, that in appointing Dr. [illegible] one of her Physicians, her Majesty will have the benefit of Chrono-Thermal counsel, in case of her being afflicted with sickness." MEDICUS.

Standing Committees [illegible]

[CORRECTED LIST.]

After the election of Mr. Wendell, (Dem.,) Printer of the House on Wednesday, the following Standing Committees were announced by the Chair. The Democrats are printed in small capitals, the South Americans in italics, and the Anti-Slavery Americans and Republicans in Roman.

WAYS AND MEANS.
Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio. Russell Sage, New-York.
William A. Howard, Mich. John S. Phelps, Missouri.
George W. Jones, Tenn. James H. Campbell, Pa.
Henry Winter Davis, Md. Alex. Dewitt, Mass.

ELECTIONS.
Israel Washburn, Me. *Mordecai Oliver*, Missouri.
Alex. A. Stephens, Ga. John Hickman, Pa.
Cooper K. Watson, Ohio. Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
Francis E. Spinner, N. Y. *Wm. R. Smith*, Ala.
John A. Bingham, Ohio.

CLAIMS.
Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio. George H. Dunn, Ind.
John Letcher, Va. Ebenezer Knowlton, Me.
James Bishop, N. J. Miles Taylor, La.
J. Glancy Jones, Pa. Wm. A. Gilbert, N. Y.
Samuel S. Marshall, Ill.

COMMERCE.
E. B. Washburne, Ill. J. R. Tyson, Pa.
Edward Wade, Ohio. Guy R. Pelton, N. Y.
J. S. Millson, Va. L. M. Kennett, Mo.
John McQueen, S. C. [illegible], Mass.

PUBLIC LANDS.
H. Bennett, N. Y. *E. D. Cullen*, Del.
A. Harlan, Ohio. D. S. Walbridge, Mich.
H. Cobb, Ga. S. Brenton, Indiana.
J. J. Lindley, Mo. A. K. Maxwell, Florida.
J. Thorington, Iowa.

POST-OFFICE.
Daniel Mace, Ind. J. O. Norton, Ill.
T. T. Flagler, N. Y. D. Barclay, Pa.
T. C. Day, Ohio. P. Powell, Va.
P. Walker, Ala. J. M. Wood, Me.
P. T. Herbert, Cal.

JUDICIARY.
George A. Simmons, N.Y. *Humphrey Marshall*, Ky.
L. Barbour, Ind. S. Galloway, Ohio.
A. Wakeman, N. Y. S. W. Harris, Ala.
W. A. Lake, Miss. M. W. Tappan, N. H.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. Meacham, Vt. John Dick, Pa.
E. Dodd, N. Y. J. W. Harris, Ala.
W. O. Goode, Va. H. S. Bennett, Miss.
W. Cumback, Ind. Mark Trafton, Mass.
P. H. Bell, Texas.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.
D. Ritchie, Pa. T. J. D. Fuller, Me.
A. S. Murray, N. Y. Isaiah T. Clawson, N. J.
Wm. *Smith*, Va. A. H. Cragin, N. H.
W. H. English, Ind. J. R. Emrie, Ohio.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.
Sydney Dean, Conn. G. Vail, N. J.
John Covode, Pa. J. M. Elliott, Ky.
John Kelly, N. Y. H. Waldron, Mich.
Richard Mott, Ohio. L. O'B. Branch, N. C.
J. J. Pearce, Pa.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.
G. Porter, Mo. J. T. Ricaud, Maryland.
V. B. Horton, Ohio. John M. Sandidge, La.
J. Thorington, Iowa. P. T. Herbert, Cal.
E. Etheridge, Tenn. D. T. Robinson, Pa.
T. R. Horton, N. Y.

MANUFACTURES.
E. Clark, Jun., Conn. Jonathan Knight, Pa.
M. J. Crawford, Ga. P. Bliss, Ohio.
N. B. Durfee, R. I. F. S. Edwards, N. Y.
J. F. Dowdell, Ala. *J. P. Campbell*, Ky.
J. B. Ricaud, Md.

AGRICULTURE.
D. P. Holloway, Ind. E. B. Morgan, N. Y.
G. A. Grow, Pa. A. Sabin, Vt.
P. H. Bell, Texas. *E. D. Cullen*, Del.
L. D. Campbell, Ohio. P. McMullen, Va.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
B. Pringle, N. Y. L. Todd, Pa.
J. L. Orr, S. C. B. F. Leiter, Ohio.
C. Billinghurst, Wis. A. B. Greenwood, Ark.
R. B. Hall, Mass. *S. Caruthers*, Mo.
P. T. Herbert, Cal.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
John A. Quitman, Miss. C. J. Faulkner, Va.
John Allison, Pa. J. Williams, N. Y.
W. R. Sapp, Ohio. J. W. Denver, Cal.
B. Stanton, Ohio. J. Buffington, Mass.
C. C. Washburn, Wis.

MILITIA.
J. C. Kunkel, Pa. *N. G. Foster*, Va.
T. R. Whitney, N. Y. J. M. Parker, N. Y.
J. S. Harrison, Ohio. *A. G. Watkins*, Tenn.
H. W. Hoffman, Md. D. B. Wright, Miss.
R. B. Hall, Mass.

NAVAL.
S. P. Benson, Me. Warren Winslow, N. C.
J. S. T. Stranahan, N. Y. James L. Seward, Ga.
T. S. Bocock, Va. Timothy Davis, Mass.
Solomon G. Haven, N. Y. W. W. Boyce.
Wm. Millward, Pa.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
A. C. M. Pennington, N. J. H. M. Fuller, Pa.
T. H. Bayly, Va. O. B. Matteson, N. Y.
T. L. Clingman, N. C. J. Sherman, Ohio.
Wm. Aiken, S. C. A. Burlingame, Mass.
B. B. Thurston, R. I.

TERRITORIES.
G. A. Grow, Pa. G. S. Houston, Ala.
J. R. Giddings, Ohio. A. P. Granger, N. Y.
S. A. Purviance, Pa. *F. K. Zollicoffer*, Tenn.
W. A. Richardson, Ill. J. S. Morrill, Vt.
J. J. Perry, Me.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.
J. Broom, Pa. S. Miller, Ind.
C. J. Albright, Ohio. B. Craige, N. C.
H. A. Edmundson, Va. C. S. Knapp, Mass.
K. Miller, N. Y. J. Woodruff, Conn.
A. Hall, Iowa.

INVALID PENSIONS.
A. Oliver, N. Y. W. W. Welch, Conn.
J. Pike, N. H. *A. G. Talbot*, Ky.
T. B. Florence, Pa. S. Dickson, N. Y.
J. H. Savage, Tenn. J. H. Lumpkin, Ga.
G. R. Robbins, N. J.

ROADS AND CANALS.
J. Knox, Ill. G. W. Peck, Mich.
J. A. Hughston, N. Y. O. F. Moore, Ohio.
T. Ruffin, N. C. Wm. Barksdale, Miss.
H. D. Scott, Ind. S. C. Bradshaw, Pa.
A. Rust, Ark.

PATENTS.
E. B. Morgan, N. Y. S. A. Smith, Tenn.
C. C. Chaffee, Mass. *R. T. Paine*, N. C.
J. R. Emrie, Ohio.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.
E. Ball, Ohio. *R. C. Puryear*, N. C.
L. Todd, Pa. L. M. Keitt, S. C.
A. E. Roberts, Pa.

REVISED AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
A. Sabin, Vt. Bayard Clark, N. Y.
E. Knowlton, Me. E. S. Shorter, Ala.
H. Warner, Ga.

ACCOUNTS.
B. B. Thurston, R. I. M. H. Nichols, O.
J. Cadwallader, Pa. F. Buffington, Mass.
J. S. Carlile, Va.

MILEAGE.
W. H. Sneed, Tenn. W. H. Kelsey, N. Y.
P. S. Brooks, S. C. J. H. Woodworth, Ill.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

LIBRARY.
William Aiken, S. C. Job R. Tyson, Pa.
John U. Pettit, Ind.

ENROLLED BILLS.
James Pike, N. H. Thos. G. Davidson, La.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE DEPARTMENT.
Preston S. Brooks, S. C. Rufus H. King, N. Y.
Samuel A. Smith, Tenn. William S. Damrell, Mass.
Asa Packer, Pa.

EXPENDITURES OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Thos. L. Harris, Ill. C. C. Washburn, Wis.
John Wheelan, N. Y. *Wm. L. Underwood*, Ky.
John V. Wright, Pa.

EXPENDITURES OF [illegible] DEPARTMENT.
John U. Pettit, Ind. John Williams, N. Y.
Leander M. Cox, Ky. H. C. Burnett, Ky.
E. G. Reade, N. C.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
F. McMullen, Va. *A. Z. McCarty*, N. Y.
J. A. Stewart, Md. *S. F. Swope*, Ky.
R. P. Trippe, Ga.

EXPENDITURES OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
H. Waldron, Mich. D. Wells, Jr., Wis.
A. K. Marshall, Ky. Z. Kidwell, Va.
J. D. Clawson, N. J.

EXPENDITURES OF WAR DEPARTMENT.
A. H. Cragin, N. H. *F. W. Valk*, N. Y.
J. H. Jewett, Ky. *T. Rivers*, Tenn.
J. Covode, Pa.

ENGRAVING.
W. H. Kelsey, N. Y. W. S. Damrell, Mass.
J. V. Wright, Tenn.

PRINTING.
M. H. Nichols, Ohio. A. H. Cragin, N. H.
T. T. Flagler, N. Y.

Communication Between Boston and New-York.

From the Boston Advertiser, 14th.

The long-continued interruption of communication with the Eastern States, by way of Long-Island Sound, has forced upon forwarders the expedient of sending vessels around on the outside of Long Island. It is in contemplation by the Bay-State Steamboat Company to start the steamer State of Maine, now lying at Fall River, and nearly filled with freight, for New-York, as soon as she can get clear of the ice. She will go outside of Long Island.

"At one time, when I gave a dinner," said the poet Rogers, "I used to have candles placed all around the dining-room, and high up, in order to show off the pictures. I asked Sidney Smith how he liked that plan." "Not at all," he replied, "above there is a blaze of light, and below nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth."

An old lady named Elizabeth Farmer, living in Newton, N. H., who has been widely known for her extreme parsimonious habits, died week before last, leaving from $75,000 to $100,000 worth of property, to be divided among her nearest relatives—embracing some fifteen or twenty cousins. Most of the property consists in very heavy timber lands, some railroad stock, and a large accumulation of gold and silver coin, found snugly stowed away in the old chest [illegible]

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, [illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Van Winkle to [illegible] Lawrence, all of that City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. John Crosswell, of [illegible], N. Y., to Miss [illegible], daughter of Thomas W. [illegible], Esq., of the former place.

In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. John Berg, Mr. James Case [illegible] Van [illegible], both of Williamsburgh.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, after a short but painful illness, Charles, son of John and Grace [illegible], aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 23 Carmine-st.

Dumfries papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, James A. Bruce, aged 20 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 207 West 32d-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of consumption, Sarah Anne, widow of Thomas Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Cochran.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Robert Cochran, and brothers-in-law, John Vanderbilt and Robert B. Hilliard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert B. Hilliard, No. 63 West 31st-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, after a very long and afflicting illness, Amelia, wife of John A. Hardenbrook.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 121 West 25th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Mary A., wife of L. V. Husted, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 179 Walker-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, after a short illness, Andrew B. Wright, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 184 Hudson-av., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock, of inflammation of the brain, Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Mary G. Conely, aged 1 year, 5 months and 1 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 34 South 8th-st. The friends of the family are particularly requested to attend, without further invitation.

At Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock M., Robert Minturn Sayre, aged 20 years and 10 months, son of Capt. Mathew Sayre, formerly of Sailors' Home, N. Y.

At Perth Amboy, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Miss Mildred Watson, aged 53 years.

Her remains will be brought to this City. Her friends, and those of her late brothers, J. W. and Henry H. Watson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, Mary Isabell, only daughter of Theodore B. and Matilda Thurston Gray, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Essex-st., corner of Hester.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68 c'pn	117	100 Erie Railroad	59¾
1,000 Kentucky 6s	101	125 do.....b3	59¾
2,000 Georgia 6s	100	600 do.....b10	59¾
6,000 Virginia 6s	95½	250 do.	59½
500 do.	96	100 do.....b60	60
1,500 do.	95½	200 do.....b60	59¾
[illegible] N. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	200 do.....b60	59¾
[illegible] Louisiana 6s	90¾	50 do.....b60	59¾
4,000 Har. 1st mge bds	85	100 do.....s3	59½
4,000 Erie Con. bds. '71	84¼	800 do.....b3	59
6,000 do.....b3	83	1300 do.....b10	59
20,000 Erie Bds. of '75	89	475 do.	59
2,000 H. R. 1st M. Bds	100	100 do.	58¾
2,000 H. R. 2d M. Bds	97	100 do.....b60	59
5,000 H. R. 3d M. Bds	69½	500 do.....b30	59
17,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	300 Harlem Railr'd.....b60	22½
10,000 do.....b60	88¼	200 do.	22
10,000 do.....b60	88	100 do.....b30	21½
2,500 do.	87¾	100 do.....s3	22½
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bds	99½	74 New-Jersey R. R.	128
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's	88½	100 Pan'a Railroad.....s60	105
[illegible] do.	88	150 do.....b60	106
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.b.	78½	50 do.	105½
1,000 N.Y.C.R.R.R.[illegible]	81¼	1,700 Reading Railroad	91½
20 Merchants' Bank	115	300 do.....b60	91½
45 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	124	1,200 do.	91
20 Merch. Exch. Bank	105½	200 do.....b60	91¼
15 Ocean Bank	93	200 do.	90¾
38 Am. Exch. Bank	117	200 do.	90¾
10 Hanover Bank	93½	250 Hudson R. R.....b10	87
10 Market Bank	108	150 do.....b60	87
10 Commonwealth Bk	[illegible]	100 do.....b10	86¾
875 Canton Co.	26	100 do.....b60	87
50 do.....b60	26	100 do.....b10	86½
300 Flor. & Key. J. b60	⅛	27 Macon & W. R. R.	100
100 Nic. Tr. Co.....b3	23	450 Mich. Cen. R. R.....b30	96
50 do.	22½	50 do.	95
100 do.....b60	22¾	450 do.	95½
100 do.....s3	22¾	250 do.....b60	95½
100 do.....s	22¾	100 M. & S. N. Ia. R.....s3	[illegible]
400 Penn. Coal Co. opg.	101	100 do.....b3	96
50 do.....b60	103	100 do.....s3	96
100 do.....b60	101½	400 do.....s3	95
200 Cum. Coal Co.....s30	26	350 do.....s3	95
350 do.	26½	150 do.	95
1000 do.....b3	26¾	100 do.....b60	95
400 do.	26¾	100 do.....b30	96
400 do.....b10	26¾	800 do.....b60	95
200 do.....b10	26¾	200 do.....b60	95½
500 do.....s60	26¾	200 Ill. Central R. R.	97¾
100 do.	26	210 Clev. & Pitts. R.R.....s3	66
350 do.....s30	26¾	100 do.....s3	67
100 do.....s3	26¾	200 do.....b60	67½
500 do.....b7	26½	100 do.	67½
850 do.	26¾	100 do.....b60	68
100 do.....b60	27	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.....s3	112½
100 do.....b60	26½	50 do.....b60	112
50 do.....b60	26¾	17 do.	112
[illegible] do.....s3	26¾	100 do.....s30	111½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.R.....b30	95	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	79½
[illegible] do.....b20	94¾	100 do.....s10	79
150 do.	94½	300 do.....b10	79
10 do.	94¾	300 do.....b10	79½
[illegible] do.	94¾	240 do.	79
50 do.....b60	94¾	100 do.....b60	79¾
50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	86	300 do.....b60	79¾
50 do.....b60	86	200 do.....b60	79¾
[illegible] do.....b60	[illegible]	300 do.....b60	78¾
[illegible] Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]	50 do.	78¾
112 do.	87		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$3,000 Chi. & Miss. R. R. 1st Mt. 7's..Int. add. 73
$10,000 Great West. (Ill.) R.R.10's..Int. add. 90@90½
$5,000 Ter. H. & Alt. R.R. 2d Mt. 8's..Int. add. 79½
$3,000 Ohio & Miss. R.R. (E. D.) bs..Int. add. 64½
$3,000 Three bs. Win. Min. & Mf'g Co..Int. add. 19
$10,000 L. E., W. & St. L. R. R. 2d Mt. non-Convertible Bonds..Int. add. 56
6,000 Tol. & Ill. R. R. 2d Mt. 7 ⅌ cent. non-Convertible Bonds..Int. add. 56
50 shares Sixth avenue Railroad..78
50 shares Green Bay, Mil. & Chicago Railroad..75½
20 shares Grocer's Bank..110½
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company..178
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company..177
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company..56

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	95½	50 Erie Railroad	58¾
200 Canton Company.....s	24½	200 do.	58¾
200 do.....b60	25	100 do.....b60	58¾
150 Nicar. Tran. Co.....b60	23	500 do.....b3	58¾
150 do.	22½	350 do.....s60	59
50 do.....b60	22¾	300 do.	58¾
950 do.	22½	100 do.....b30	58½
100 do.....b60	22¾	250 do.....b3	58¾
100 Cumber. Coal Co.....b60	26¾	5 do.	59
100 do.....s3	25¾	50 do.....s3	58½
150 do.....s3	26¾	100 do.	58¾
[illegible] do.....b10	26¾	375 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	93
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93¾	143 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	112
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.....s3	67	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.....s30	78¾
100 Harlem Railroad.....s3	23	300 do.....b60	79½
50 do.	21½	100 do.	78¾
200 do.....b60	22½	100 do.....b30	79
25 Mich. Central R. R.	95		

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The animation at the Stock Exchange continues, and the list of sales to-day embraces a large amount of business in the department of Shares and Bonds. Before the early session of the Brokers, several considerable lots of Erie Stock were taken at 60 ⅌ cent. for immediate delivery, being the highest price it has sold at since July, 1854. At the Board, the additional sales of the day amounted to 9,000 shares at 59¼, 59@58⅞. The last price paid was 58⅝. There was also a heavy business done in Cumberland Coal and Western Road shares and about 5,000 shares of Reading. The request was active for some of the State Stocks at fair prices, and for Illinois Central Bonds at 88 ⅌ cent. The market was less firm at the close in the afternoon, the demand for Erie, the leading stock of the day, having been very freely met by the Bulls. The heavy purchases yesterday afternoon—when it became current that a statement of the business of the Road since October and the near prospect of the resumption of dividends would be made known—and the purchases, also, this forenoon, were for account of parties who had contracts to make good at lower prices. They are reported to amount, including some considerable lots taken privately, to over 14,000 shares. The names of the sellers are, as usual in such cases, fully discussed. The Robinson party have the largest credit for relieving the wants of the Bears. If this surmise be true, it will do no permanent damage to the Stock, the more extensive distribution of which outside the Street, to parties who buy for the income it is seen to yield, and not solely for speculation, is much to be desired.

The amount of Money offered to the Stock Brokers, on temporary use at 7 ⅌ cent., is much in advance of their wants, and deposits have been made in some instances at 6 ⅌ cent. The Discount Brokers are passing first-class paper at [illegible] [illegible] according to date. Foreign Exchange rates steady, but the business for Saturday's steamer—the Quaker City, chartered by the Collins Mail Company—has not yet opened. On London, the rates are 109@109½ [illegible]; Paris 5.21¼@5.20. The Aspinwall steamer St. Louis, with the California mail of 20th January, and $1,028,000 in Gold on freight, arrived this evening, and it is probable that part of this bullion will go to England by the steamer to sail on Saturday. The St. Louis brings later dates from Australia and the southwest coast of the Pacific. Her advices in regard to the condition and regular operation of the Panama Railroad are favorable.

The great Bear of the Street has failed to fulfill his contracts on Michigan Southern and Erie, and if our last news from Europe is confirmed, he will fail on many other Stocks before the present "heated term" passes away. The losses of the Shorts must have been very great within the past two weeks, and if they have not more backbone than we give them credit for, there will be some compromise before many weeks elapse.—*New-York Herald.*

The *Herald* appears to be as inconsiderate in its sudden conversion to and zeal for a rise in Stocks as it lately proved itself to be vituperative on the opposite side. The gentleman here alluded to as the great *Bear* of the Street has not failed on his contracts in Michigan Southern or Erie, or any other Stock. If such had been the case, the fact would, or should, have been made publicly known, and his seat at the Board of Brokers vacated. Whatever indulgence may have been granted as to the particular day upon which he was to deliver his Stocks, must have been by mutual consent. The remedy in case of default would have otherwise been resorted to, and information filed with the President of the Stock Exchange, whose duty it would have been to have the Stocks bought for account of the delinquent party on the instant. The allusion of the *Herald* is the less pardonable because the gentleman referred to, more than any other Broker in Wall-street—and he is among the oldest of the Board—has granted greater indulgences, and has now owing to him longer and more numerous differences from unfortunate parties, than half-a-dozen defaults on his part would serve to balance or compensate. While in his own severe trials, in past years, when, as it were the whole Street was arrayed against him, he never failed to make good to the last cent the differences due to his creditors *with interest*, nor hesitated to incur the heaviest and promptest sacrifices to meet his engagements. On the other hand, the unpaid differences owing to him since the panic in the Stock Market in November, are understood to amount to nearly or quite $250,000. We say this much, in common justice, while differing widely from the estimate of the financial condition of the country and the value of Railway and other Stock property, upon which he has the credit of acting at the Stock Board.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

I observe in the Times of this morning a statement in respect to the affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, arguing the probability of an early resumption of half-yearly cash dividends, from their Sinking Fund, estimated to amount to over $860,000 in April, and which will be subject to division or distribution when it shall reach $1,000,000.

The mode by which this result is to be attained is not very apparent. The Company owe, as is stated, $4,000,000 due in 1875, being what is commonly denominated the "Moran Loan," in compliment to the gentleman through whose influence and agency, principally, it was procured. To provide for this it was stipulated that monthly payments of $35,000 should be made, toward the creation of a sinking fund, which fund should be invested in the purchase of the bonds of that loan at their current market price.

This monthly payment is made out of the monthly earnings of the road, and its aggregate amount will, it is estimated, reach the above sum of $800,000 on the 1st of April next. Of course, if appropriated according to the said agreement, this will have been expended in the retiring of said debt or its equivalent, the purchase of said bonds. How then can the money thus expended become a source from which "half-yearly cash dividends" may be made?

Had it been proposed to convert any portion of said loan into stock, instead of paying it in cash, then the cash would have been in hand for said dividends; but it is difficult to see how the same money can serve at once the double purpose of paying a debt, and also of being distributed as profits to the stockholders. It is believed that the public would be gratified by some authorized explanation of this problem.

It was formerly the custom of this Company to publish Annual Reports, but it has been discontinued since 1852, unless the report of the "Brown Investigating Committee," of October, 1854, be regarded as an exception. This is evidently a practice of great importance, and, in the affairs of a Company of such magnitude, affecting alike the interests of thousands of stock and bondholders and the public at large, ought to be resumed. Nor should cash dividends be declared either by this Company or any other, except from the clearly ascertained and indisputable net earnings of their business, to ascertain which the information should be furnished in authoritative shape in the said Annual Reports, or other official statements.

The writer of this is no croaker. He entertains the highest opinion of the competency and integrity of the present management of the aforesaid Company, and no one is more gratified than himself with the reaction in public sentiment in their favor. It is owing entirely to this friendly interest in their success that he ventures the above inquiries in respect to the matter indicated, feeling confident that they will be able to explain the same to the satisfaction of their constituents and of their well-wisher,

VERITAS.

The correspondent of the *Commercial* mistakes the means upon which the Erie Company may resume Cash dividends. No interference with the operations of the Sinking Fund of 1875 is contemplated. The profits of the current six months are rated at $734,000. Of this $210,000 goes to the Sinking Fund. Of the remainder it is suggested that $300,000 be divided to the Stockholders in April; leaving $224,000 applicable to the unfunded or floating debt of the Company. When such division is made, the Sinking Fund will amount to nearly or quite $600,000—of which $322,000 accumulated last year—but this is to remain intact until the sum reaches $1,000,000, when shares are to issue in the shape of an extra Stock dividend for a corresponding amount of 1875 Bonds *canceled by purchase.* The history of this loan is briefly this: In 1850 there was issued $3,500,000 in five-year bonds on the future income of the Road. Part of these were exchanged for the Convertible Bonds of 1871. The remainder fell due early in 1855, and the new loan of 1875 was negotiated to pay it, retaining the lien upon the net income of the Road to the extent of $420,000 a year. As this Sinking Fund reaches $1,000,000, the income is to be restored to the Stockholders in the shape of Stock issued in lieu of the Bonds. The transaction has no relation whatever to the next April or October cash dividends, except that $210,000 every half year is reserved before such dividends can be made.

NEW-ORLEANS IMPORTATIONS—OCT. 1 TO FEB. [illegible], 1856.

1855.	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie & Bullion.	Total.
October	731,484	563,6[illegible]	63,297	1,35[illegible]
November	866,645	676,185	269,028	1,81[illegible]
December	918,418	541,806	228,931	1,678,[illegible]
	2,51[illegible]	1,781,096	563,251	4,855,84[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO CITY FINANCES.

	Amount outstanding.	Interest to be raised annually.
First Funded Debt	$1,509,500 00	$150,000 00
School Bonds	60,000 00	4,200 00
Fire Bonds	200,000 00	20,000 00
New Bonds of 1855	325,000 00	32,100 00
Mortgage on City Hall	27,799 18	7,508 84
Total	$2,122,299 18	$[illegible] 84

	Sinking Fund to be raised annually.	Present Amount of Sinking Fund.
First Funded Debt	$50,000 00	$[illegible] 00
School Bonds	5,000 00	4,050 00
Fire Bonds	16,686 66	20,000 00
Total	$71,686 66	$[illegible] 00

In addition to the above, claims to the amount of......$2,059,856 80
were presented to the late Board of Examiners, of which has been, or will be cancelled by Bonds......$50,000 00
Of this sum the Examiners report as $1,734,[illegible]
Forgeries, or unrecorded, Warrants amounting to......$[illegible]
Amount of claims based upon genuine Warrants and Accounts......$1,279,[illegible] 00

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $95,110, paid out $122,621, and held at the close a regular balance of $1,652,[illegible].

The financial embarrassments of the Jerome Manufacturing Company of Connecticut, in which Mr. P. T. Barnum, of the American Museum, is [illegible] [illegible] of his property, by this gentleman [illegible] of his creditors.

The shares of the Hudson River Railroad advanced to-day to [illegible] ⅌ cent., being a rise of [illegible] ⅌ cent. within a few days. The Third Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Company have sold [illegible] ⅌ cent. The speculation is partly based on the prospect of bridging the River at Albany, under legislative authority; a measure which, if accomplished, is expected to lead to more intimate relations between the Road and the New-York Central.

The figures which we gave in our last paper of the current business of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the fact that the New-York Central Road has every prospect of adding at least half a million of dollars to its net earnings, the current Railroad year, ought to be a sufficient demonstration of the value of these two important properties, compared with the very best Railroad Stocks of the country. The gross revenues of the Roads the last Railroad year, [illegible]:

New-York Central......$[illegible]
New-York and Erie......5,[illegible]

The net results, after deducting operating expenses, renewal of roadway and interest on debt, were, to the

Central Stock of......$24,000,000 [illegible] ⅌ cent.
Erie Stock of......10,000,000 [illegible] ⅌ cent.

The increased gross revenues thus far in the current year justify the expectation that a million of *dollars* will be added to the traffic of each Road, the net of which will count full [illegible] ⅌ cent. on the larger capital of the Central, and [illegible] ⅌ cent. on that of the Erie—the interest on the Funded Debt being in both cases substantially as last year. It is quite apparent from this brief statement that however flattering the prospects of the Northwestern Roads may be for the year, they cannot add to their traffic or extend their connections without adding also to the value of the two great trunk lines of New-York. Distance from the New-York Exchange may possibly add enchantment to the speculative value of their Stocks, but cannot remove the stubborn truth that the Central and Erie profit by whatever of real additional business is thrown upon the Roads west of the Lake, destined for tide water. That their management is at home, under the very eye of the stockholder, and in charge of parties of known responsibility and the soundest Railway experience, should not detract from the relative value of their shares. The same remarks in part apply to the Pennsylvania Central, which has shown eminent capacity, as well as ability of management for the Western trade destined for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

At our Cattle Market to-day, 700 head of Beeves were offered, of which 100 were driven Eastward. The rest sold at $8 [illegible] 100 lb. net. The quality was inferior. Hogs scarce and firm, [illegible] $7 95 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Cotton quiet—sales to-day 6,500 bales, Middling, at 9⅜c.@9½c. Mess Pork $16.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Cotton sales to-day 4,000 bales, at from ⅛d.@¼d. advance.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday—First Board—$[illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] New Trans. 94½; [illegible] City R. R. 6s, 90½; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; 40 Schuyl. Navig. Pref. 35½; [illegible] 38½; 126 Union Canal Pref. 18½; 100 Union Canal, [illegible]; 5 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; 3 Reading R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, 15½; [illegible] Island R. R. 10½; 3 Little Schuylkill R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] high Scrip, 72; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 3 Harris. R. R. [illegible]; 25 Catawissa R. R. 7½; 200 New-Creek Coal Co. [illegible]; [illegible] Mechanics' Bank, 29; 4 Girard Bank, 12.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 116½; Penn. 5s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 84½@[illegible]; Reading R. R. [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 87; Reading [illegible] Mortgage 6s, '60, 90@92; Pennsyl. R. R. [illegible]; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] 19½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18½@19½; [illegible] Navigat. Pref'd. [illegible]; Long Island R. R. [illegible]; Vicksburg 8½@9; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh [illegible] 1½@1¾; Union Canal [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall—[illegible] Miss Stanley, D. W. Hill, Mrs. Bowman, A. [illegible] and lady, Mr. Humbert, Wm. Cobb, [illegible] Cook, Mr. Jacobs, Mrs. E. Dace, G. Meyer, [illegible] son, G. H. [illegible], J. [illegible], [illegible] Strologe, Madam L. P. Aguillon, Mrs. Parker, C. C. Hastings, (Wells, Fargo & Co.,) Madam [illegible] Holcombe, [illegible] & Co.,) E. L. [illegible] Cushing, Miss [illegible], [illegible] Sawyer, [illegible] batse, Mrs. Shallcross?, W. Louis, [illegible] G. Van Dyne, Mrs. [illegible] Capt. S. C. Woodruff, J. Ball, [illegible] nus, J. H. Brown, J. R. Harrington, [illegible] Webster, R. [illegible], C. Bolser, [illegible] rea, A. G. Graves, J. [illegible] Fraser, D. F. Ashton, E. Martin, F. C. [illegible] D. W. Haddon, Charles P. Smith, J. C. [illegible] back, J. A. Gray, W. Turner, [illegible] ris, Lieut. Badger, Lieut. [illegible] the U. S. ship John Adams, James [illegible] George Johnson, Mary Stevens and [illegible] gose, L. H. Cornell, J. Dryden, Capt. Dudley, [illegible] ters, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Harris, [illegible] Cuelas, [illegible], J. Davila, [illegible] Arann, U. S. N., Mr. Dartwell, Mr. [illegible] James Herald, Charles Beck, Thomas [illegible] Francis Turner, Charles Hill, C. [illegible] Hornby, H. Thorn, J. King, J. G. [illegible] Thomas, E. B. Mady, J. Cleaveland, H. Ward, [illegible] cher, P. Wilson, J. Hutchinson, N. H. [illegible] Reynolds, W. Rossiter, B. H. [illegible] Harwood, J. Bense, D. Gonzalle, [illegible] G. Farr, J. P. Barnett, P. Snyder, [illegible] ley, G. P. Gardner, M. King, [illegible] Hoag, A. Campbell, [illegible] Waters, B. Tufford, J. J. [illegible] Sozat, E. [illegible], W. Griffin, J. Franklin, [illegible] Warren, A. Heisler, J. Cruttenden?, [illegible] mer, L. Church, L. Damon, [illegible] sawa, W. Damon, J. Forrest, [illegible] Foster, J. Brinkworth, J. Fisher, W. [illegible] J. Hayes, E. Elton, J. Lavenders?, [illegible] George Fitch, E. Orcott, T. Wells, John [illegible] Connelly, T. Rycroft, F. Newton, George [illegible] Mr. Williams, Cyrus Poole, Mr. [illegible] Nichols, P. Conway, J. Hastings, S. Bennett, [illegible] Bates, L. Gray, L. Bonis, and 250 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana—W. B. Marshall, J. D. Forbes, S. Barrel and lady, [illegible] Taylor, Dr. L. Fusichwanger?, Capt. C. Sheffield, [illegible] child, Miss M. Skolfield, C. Barstow, A. [illegible] Val, J. F. de Vargas and lady, A. La [illegible] Xifre, Henry North, J. C. Long.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 54 | Sun sets.....5 25 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; South Carolina, Stewart, [illegible], Smith & Co.; Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Bark California, Mitchell, [illegible], Snow & Burgess.

Brigs R. [illegible], [illegible], H. H. Curtis & Co.; C. Webster, [illegible] [illegible]